

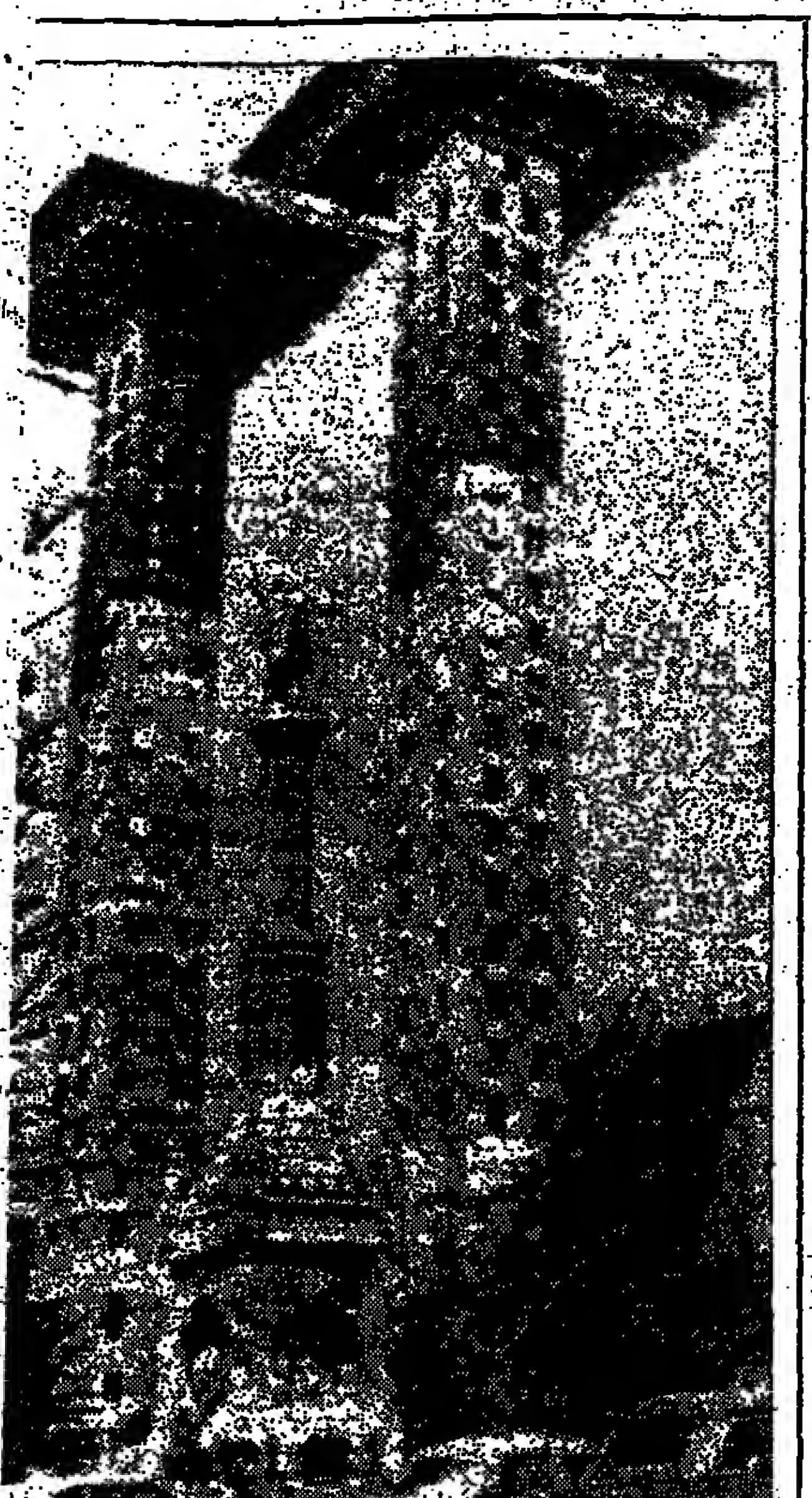
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

226

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1970

Established 1837



WITH THEIR HEADS—The two towers framing the Columbus in Madrid's Columbus Plaza have ordered decapitated. City authorities say the apartment buildings are 30 feet too tall, according to a city ordinance, and ordered them cut to size.

\$1.8 Billion Estimate

3. Budget Deficit Climbed \$2.9 Billion Last Year

By Ken W. Clawson

CLEMENTE, Calif., July 28 (UPI)—The U.S. federal budget for 1970 went \$2.9 billion to the Western White House and today, marked the ninth time in the 2 years that the government spent more money than it has in taxes.

Mr. Shultz, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, said the 1970 deficit today is \$2 1/2-hour meeting with Nixon and other top administration officials at the president's compound here.

Mr. Shultz said the government's \$16.8 billion, including \$7.73 for defense, while revenues for the federal treasury \$19.8 billion.

Actual deficit was in contrast to a \$1.5 billion deficit predicted by the administration as recently as January.

He stressed that the administration would continue to exert pressure on Congress to hold the line on spending this year.

The objective, Mr. Shultz said, is a balanced budget in 1972.

In discussions this week with the President and budgetary officials, Mr. Shultz acknowledged that a tax increase proposed next January is one of the options being prepared for Mr. Nixon's consideration.

The meetings are part of a staged preparation of the new budget with the accent on meshing domestic and defense priorities into money figures. Final sessions with cabinet heads are slated later in Washington.

rates Deputies

to More Data

U.S. Base Pact

AND, July 28 (Reuters)—two deputies in the Madrid (parliament) tonight asked a question asking the government to give them more about a new agreement, due to be signed soon, granting military facilities in Spain to the United States for another five years.

Minister Gregorio Lopez last night briefed the Foreign Committee of the Cortes at a secret meeting about and broadened cooperation in replacing a 1953 pact that expires on Sept. 26.

On 82 deputies tonight said it was not sufficient for them to sign a judgment and demanded a draft agreement be submitted to the Cortes for study.

An official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said the new agreement is full Spanish sovereignty.

The pact agreement contains a balance of assistance, because coordination and more guarantees in responsible mutual security, the communiqué added.

Major Overhaul Of Pentagon Is Urged by Panel

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI)—Massive surgery on the nation's military bureaucracy was prescribed today by a presidential blue-ribbon defense panel.

In a 300-page report, the 14-member panel advocates, among 113 recommendations: a top-to-bottom reorganization of the Defense Department; abandonment of contracting policies that have led in many cases to huge cost overruns and weapons that didn't work; bringing all U.S. combat forces under three main operating commands.

Sen. Symington charges Pentagon has made dangerous foreign commitments. Story on Page 3.

mands; removing from the Joint Chiefs of Staff any involvement with the day-to-day running of a war.

The panel also laid heavy emphasis on establishment of a new independent defense testing agency, which would monitor the testing on all new weapons, taking that responsibility away from the services, which develop the ideas for new arms but which they may be reluctant to admit to a mistake.

The panel's recommendations, especially those involving the duties of the Joint Chiefs and the merger of operating commands, are expected to touch off considerable debate at both the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill.

The two dissenting opinions filed with the report reflected strong disagreement with these particular recommendations.

Though sharply critical of many Pentagon and military practices, panel chairman Gilbert W. Fitchett, chairman of the board of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., warned against the report's use "by anyone to exacerbate present tensions and differences." "What the President was looking for," he said, "was criticism of defense organization and operation. I think it's important to remember that, because our report is critical and not balanced for that reason. All we talk about are the problems I think they do well."

What the panel found after a year-long examination of how the U.S. national security apparatus is organized and operated is an immense, overstuffed, cumbersome operation that frustrates civilian control, fosters adversary relationships among the services, and, in some cases, jeopardized national security.

Mr. Fitchett said: "It works at the moment, but it's not working."

To cope with this, the panel recommended these major changes:

• Splitting the various functions of the Defense Department into three major groups—management of resources, evaluation and operations—each headed by a deputy secretary of defense. Such a move would end, in the panel's view, the excessive centralization of decision-making authority in the hands of a single secretary of defense and deputy. Both jobs, they believe, are too much for one man with the result that far too many decisions are either poorly made or not made.

• Abolishing the position of director of defense research and engineering, the Pentagon's top scientist job, and replacing it with three assistant defense secretaries for research, development, test and evaluation.

• Consolidating the seven existing unified commands of the armed forces into three new ones—strategic, tactical and logistics—each under the direct operating control of a unified force commander who is not serving at the same time as chief of his particular service. Under this recommendation the nation's nuclear forces, the Strategic Air Command, the Polaris submarine fleet, and the Continental Air Defense Command (which would handle the nuclear-tipped Safeguard ABM missiles)—will be drawn together under single control.

• Promising this move has been long-standing concern over how U.S. strategic forces would be coordinated and at what targets would be

coordinated.

The meetings are part of a staged preparation of the new budget with the accent on meshing domestic and defense priorities into money figures. Final sessions with cabinet heads are slated later in Washington.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Former Minister of Technology

Heath Picks Rippon as EEC Negotiator

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 28 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today appointed Geoffrey Rippon as negotiator for entry into the European Economic Community.

Mr. Rippon, a sharp-tongued, right-wing Cabinet minister, succeeds Anthony Barber, who was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer last weekend.

Political observers said Mr. Rippon was a logical choice for the delicate and powerful role of negotiator at the Common Market. The 46-year-old former minister of technology is friendly with numerous European political figures and was a junior member of Britain's negotiating team at the first round of negotiations for EEC membership in 1961-63.

Mr. Rippon's appointment follows a brief meeting of the Foreign Committee of the Cortes at a secret meeting about and broadened cooperation in replacing a 1953 pact that expires on Sept. 26.

On 82 deputies tonight said it was not sufficient for them to sign a judgment and demanded a draft agreement be submitted to the Cortes for study.

An official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said the new agreement is full Spanish sovereignty.

The pact agreement contains a balance of assistance, because coordination and more guarantees in responsible mutual security, the communiqué added.

Geoffrey Rippon

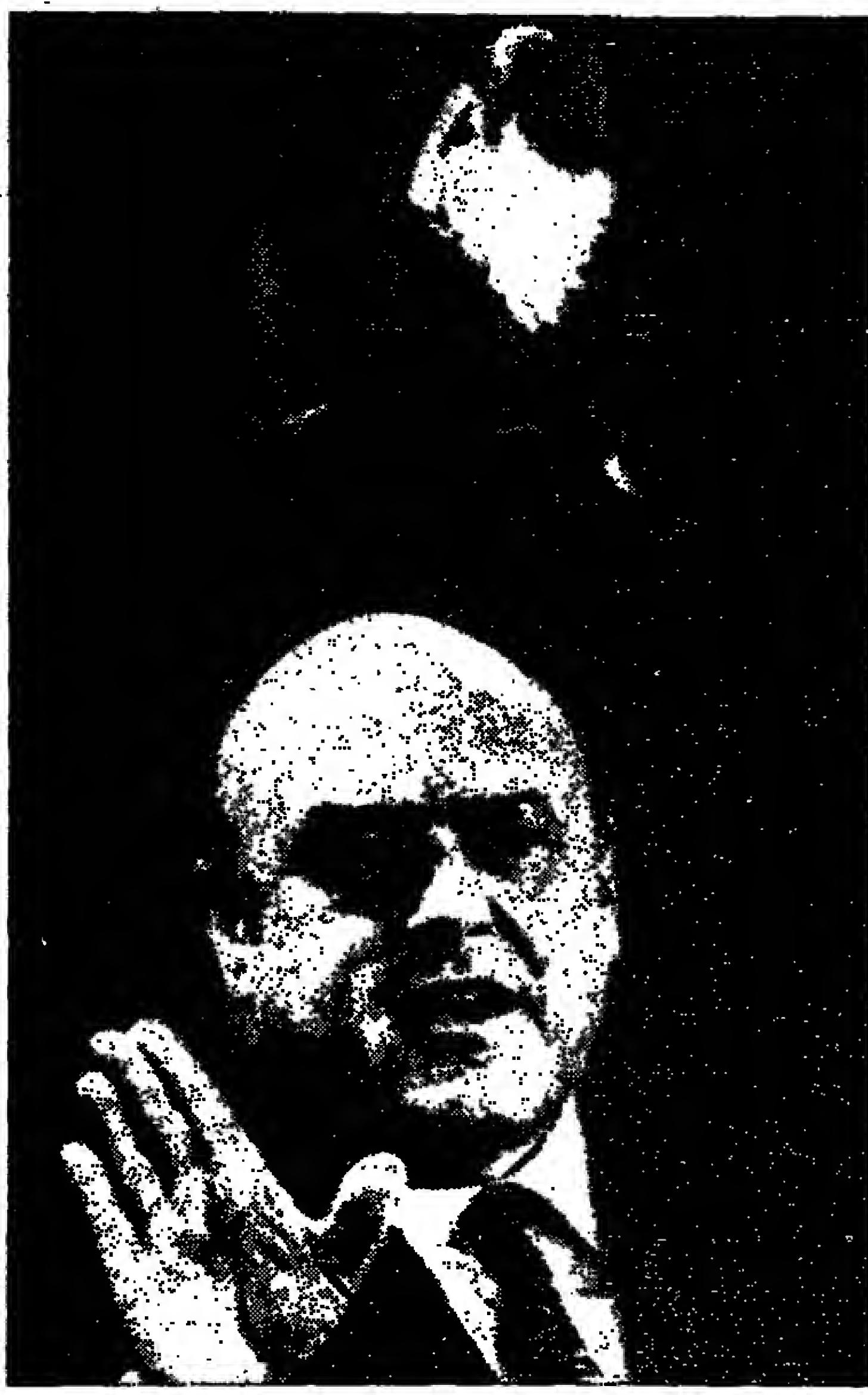
cently of British arms sales to South Africa.

In Westminster Mr. Rippon has emerged as the leader of the Tories' radical right grouping, says the recently published book "Here Come the Tories," a group of British political journalists.

The public worried about possi-

bility rising food prices with Common Market entry has grown increasingly restive. The last British opinion poll, published in March, showed 22 percent in favor of joining and 64 percent against. More over, Enoch Powell, the powerful Tory right-winger, and numerous members of the labor party oppose entry.

The public worried about possi-

Associated Press
Secretary Laird with Defense Department eagle in back.

Laird Says War Cost Cut by Half, Puts Annual Rate at \$14.5 Billion

The cost of the war has also been cut substantially in terms of casualties, he said. Casualties this month will be the lowest in four years, he said, and, by Oct. 14, troop levels will also be the lowest in four years.

The United States hopes to move as soon as practicable to an all-volunteer service in Vietnam and everywhere else in the world," Mr. Laird said. But this is a matter of money, he said, adding that pay adjustments would run to several billion dollars.

On another subject, Mr. Laird said that Russia has in existence or under construction more land-based missiles than the United States. The United States maintains a superiority in Polaris submarine missiles, he said. He added that the American lead will be wiped out in 1974.

After talking to reporters, Mr. Laird had to return to Washington on business. Today, President Nixon and his top advisers held preliminary discussions on the next defense budget.

On hand were George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget; Deputy Director Casper Wainbarger; John D. Eller, executive director of the new Domestic Council, and Henry A. Kissinger, presidential foreign policy adviser.

Fulbright Seen Deception

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., accused the Pentagon yesterday of engaging in a deliberate deception.

Sen. Fulbright said that Secretary Laird told the Senate last year that the Defense Department would not go on to further phases of the Safeguard and anti-ballistic missile system until it was assured that the first phase was a success.

Despite this, Sen. Fulbright said, the military appropriations bill now being debated contains \$135 billion for Safeguard, including its expansion to a third site. This expansion, he declared, violates the Pentagon's understanding with Congress.

Leaders of the hard-line Gahal party, long opposed to any diplomatic peace-making efforts that would require prior Israeli concessions, met for over three hours among themselves to iron out a joint position for tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

Mr. Golda Meir is understood to be seeking cabinet unanimity behind a conditional acceptance of the American procedure for negotiations coupled with a 90-day cease-fire. Analysts assign her a good chance in preventing any defections from the cabinet, though the danger signals are up for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Austria	4 B.F.	10 B.F.	6 F.
Belgium	10 B.F.	10 B.F.	10 B.F.
Eire (Ire. Rep.)	1/4 D.F.	1/4 D.F.	1/4 D.F.
Denmark	1.75 D.K.	1.75 D.K.	1.75 D.K.
France	1.5 D.F.	1.5 D.F.	1.5 D.F.
Germany	1.0 D.F.	1.0 D.F.	1.0 D.F.
Great Britain	6 E.C.	6 E.C.	6 E.C.
Greece	8 Drs.	8 Drs.	8 Drs.
India	Rs. 225	Rs. 225	Rs. 225
Iraq	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira
Italy	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira
Israel	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira	1.50 Lira
Lebanon	75 P.	75 P.	75 P.
Luxembourg	70 L.D.	70 L.D.	70 L.D.
Morocco	1.20 D.F.	1.20 D.F.	1.20 D.F.
Netherlands	0.85 Flor.	0.85 Flor.	0.85 Flor.
Nigeria	1.75 N.G.	1.75 N.G.	1.75 N.G.
Portugal	1.00 E.C.	1.00 E.C.	1.00 E.C.
Spain	15 P.	15 P.	15 P.
Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.	1.50 S.Kr.	1.50 S.Kr.
Turkey	2.50 T.L.	2.50 T.L.	2.50 T.L.
U.S. Military	50 D.L.	50 D.L.	50 D.L.
Yugoslavia	3.00 D.D.	3.00 D.D.	3.00 D.D.

Nasser Suspends Two Palestinian Radio Stations

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, July 28.—Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser ordered two Palestinian commando radio stations in Cairo shut down today after they broadcast heated objections to his acceptance of the U.S. peace proposals.

The move represented the sharpest breach yet in the uneasy relationship between Mr. Nasser and the commando leadership.

(The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Amman denounced Egypt's suspension of the Palestinian broadcasts, Reuters reported.

(A PFLP spokesman said the decision was "a step directed against the Palestine resistance movement and is a signal for opening fire on it and starting to liquidate it."

In Amman, the leading guerrilla organization, el-Fatah, warned that American interests in the Middle

- Iraq calls for a united front of Arab states against U.S. peace plan for Middle East. Page 2.

East might be attacked because of the U.S. initiatives in seeking a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israel conflict.

In Cairo, leading semi-official newspaper, al-Akhbar, condemned those Arab nations that have opposed Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the proposals, yet which "do not go near the battlefield."

Syria and Iraq have criticized Mr. Nasser's decision to approve the American peace plan, as has the semi-official press in Algeria.

However, Mr. Nasser's personal envoy, Hassan Sabri el-Kholy, met with Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi in Damascus today and afterward declared that the talks were "very successful."

Mr. Kholy's mission was to convince the Syrians to go along with Egypt.

Mr. Nasser's decision to approve the American peace plan, as has the semi-official press in Algeria.

In Cairo, an official spokesman said that the closure of the two commando stations was "temporary."

The stations are the "Voice of Asia (storm)," the radio of el-Fatah, and the "Voice of Palestine," the station of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After the Attitude

The Egyptian government spokesman said: "The decision was taken after the attitude of some of these Palestinian organizations toward Egypt's acceptance of the so-called American initiatives."

The commando stations did not mention Mr. Nasser by name but threatened to break any cease-fire that might be arranged between Israel and Egypt or Jordan.

Each Palestinian group, said the Egyptian spokesman, was "trying to outdo the other and this drives them to the opposite of what they want. The United Arab Republic holds that there are limits within which each party should shoulder its responsibilities."

The official added that it was wrong to leave Arab broadcasting facilities "at the mercy of local maneuvering between the Palestinian groups."

The commando organizations have opposed any settlement in the Middle East crisis which does not abolish the state of Israel. This stand has placed them in direct opposition to President Nasser, who has publicly supported the United Nations resolution calling for recognition of Israel and withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

(Los Angeles Times)

Dayan Hints He Will Back Peace Plan

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, July 28 (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told inquiring students tonight that Israel is not so strong that it can afford to lose allies—apparently a grudging acknowledgement that Israel had better accept

The Israeli cabinet postponed a special meeting, scheduled for today, until tomorrow to discuss the continuing conversations with the United States on the evolving diplomatic possibilities.

For Clarification

An official spokesman said the postponement was necessary "to enable some points to be clarified"; observers believed that this referred not only to the clarifications being sought from Washington but also within the tenuous Israeli government coalition.

U.S. Aides Say Egypt, Jordan Must Curb Guerrilla Units

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—U.S. officials said yesterday that under the U.S. proposal for a cease-fire along the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Jordanian defense lines, the Jordan government would be committed to controlling Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, confirmed that the Jordanian government had given the United States a "positive" reply over the weekend to the proposal for a 90-day, stand-still cease-fire and resumption of indirect Arab-Israeli negotiations on a peace settlement.

King Hussein of Jordan said on the Amman radio Sunday that Jordan's reply "fully agrees" with

French Seen Helping Free Egypt's Jews

PARIS, July 28 (NYT).—Discreet French diplomacy has contributed to the release of about 80 Jews from a prison in Egypt, according to reliable reports.

Intervention by French Ambassador François Papon helped clear Toush prison near Cairo of what was the remainder of some 400 Jews arrested at the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war in June, 1967. The last group to be held were considered to be Egyptian citizens and President Gamal Abdel Nasser was said to have agreed to their departure on condition they renounce their citizenship.

French authorities and private organizations involved in the rescue operations agreed on their part to maintain silence so as not to embarrass the Egyptian government with its Arab neighbors. Some details emerged this week in the French weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*, which reported, inaccurately however, that no Jews were left in Egypt. Knowledgeable sources say there are several hundred remaining in the country although many of them are old and have no desire to emigrate.

Harsh Treatment

The 400 Jews who were rounded up in 1967 were first taken to Abu Zasbal prison between Cairo and Port Said where treatment was described as harsh. About 70 who held foreign nationalities were released fairly quickly and others trickled out in the ensuing six months. After the transfer of the remaining prisoners to Toush there were no further releases for a year. Then some 200 stateless Jews were let out and the releases halted again for a year until the French intervened in favor of the last 80.

These were flown to France, where they have been helped by the Jewish community.

March on Washington

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP).—The militant Jewish Defense League today announced plans for a 100-mile march on Washington to protest alleged oppression of Russian Jews and Soviet policy in the Middle East.

The march is scheduled to begin Sunday, Aug. 16, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia and will culminate in a demonstration at the White House Aug. 23.

Jordan Claims 2 Israelis Killed In Border Clash

AMMAN, July 28 (UPI).—Jordanian forces clashed with an Israeli patrol attempting to cross the Jordan River last night and killed two of the intruders, a military spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the attempt was made at midnight in the Wadi el-Yabess area of the Jordan Valley.

"One of our front-line patrols intercepted the intruders and fought with them for ten minutes," the spokesman said. Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a Jordanian soldier wounded in the midnight encounter, he said.

Suez Area Strikes

TEL AVIV, July 28 (AP).—Israeli planes attacked Egyptian military targets on the northern and southern sectors of the Suez Canal and returned safely, a military spokesman said.

Among objectives hit were positions, fortifications and artillery emplacements, he said.

LE DE
GIVENCHY
L'INTERDIT

Parfums - Eaux de toilette

Iraq Urging United Front Vs. U.S. Plan

Calls It Plot to Split Solidarity of Arabs

BEIRUT, July 28 (AP).—Iraq today called for the formation of a unified front of Arab regimes and other forces opposed to the American peace plan for the Middle East to work against its implementation.

A statement by the government-controlled Baghdad radio, monitored here, said the proposed front should seek to foil the implementation of all subversive plans which seek the liquidation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The call for a unified front deepened the rift between the governments for and against acceptance of the American plan.

The proposal submitted by American Secretary of State William P. Rogers has so far been accepted by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan. Lebanon also welcomed them.

The governments of Iraq and Syria and the various Palestinian guerrilla organizations rejected the proposal outright, branding them an imperialist plot designed to smash the struggle for the restoration of Palestinian rights.

The call broadcast by Baghdad radio emanated from the pan-Arab command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, which rules in Iraq. A rival branch of the same party rules in neighboring Syria. The two feuding regimes are in agreement for once over their joint opposition to the American proposals.

The call by the Ba'th party leadership did not refer to either Egypt or Jordan by name. But it asked the governments which accepted the American proposals to bear in mind "what has become of Arab reactionary regimes in the past that have yielded to international pressure" against Arab interests and causes.

U.S. Seeks to List Points of Accord In SALT Talks

VIENNA, July 28 (NYT).—U.S. delegates to the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT) are believed to be trying to get their Soviet counterparts to agree to some kind of formal balance sheet listing the points of agreement and near-agreement reached since the talks began April 18.

The American delegation is thought to be anxious for this tally before the Vienna phase of the talks ends, probably some time in the first half of August.

The negotiators held their 27th meeting today and agreed to have another working session Friday. They set no date for a recess. The talks are to continue in Helsinki in the fall.

Delegation sources said Gerard C. Smith, the chief American delegate, has presented a "general outline" in the form of a "summarization" of what has been put forth so far by both sides.

Mr. Smith's outline is believed to have been drawn up in preparation for a joint communiqué that the American delegation hopes will be issued at the end of the Vienna phase of the talks.

Delegation sources denied, however, that a specific American proposal has been put on the table or that discussion of a com-muniqué has begun.

Finns May Make New Initiative on Europe Security

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland said here yesterday that his neutral country was examining the possibility of launching a new diplomatic initiative that it is hoped would lead to the convening of a European security conference.

Speaking in an interview just before flying back to Finland, he said he discussed some possible approaches during his official visit to Washington last Thursday and Friday.

He came away with the impression, he said, that there had been at least a slight shift "toward the positive" from the attitude of "in-difference" with which the United States had greeted the proposal for a conference of all European states on the security of the Continent.

Mr. Kekkonen returned to Helsinki today.



LUNCHEON CHAT.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (center) talking with West German Ambassador to Moscow Helmut Allardt (left) and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel during a luncheon offered by Mr. Gromyko in honor of his guests.

Hints Indicate That Russians May Be Flexible With Scheel

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, July 28 (WFT).—West German-Soviet negotiations on a non-aggression treaty moved into high gear today amid hints that the Russians are showing greater initial flexibility than had been expected.

Instead of an originally scheduled meeting by the full German and Soviet delegations, the morning agenda was changed abruptly to a private two-hour session between Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko.

West German sources indicated that Mr. Scheel had outlined "formulations" of the changes that Bonn wants to make in a draft treaty worked out during earlier negotiations between Mr. Gromyko and a West German diplomatic troubleshooter, Egon Bahr.

Known as Bahr Draft

This so-called Bahr draft subsequently came under heavy fire within West Germany by domestic political opponents of Chancellor Willy Brandt's government. Mr. Scheel is now seeking modifications in the text capable of neutralizing charges that it compromises Bonn's claims on Berlin and the hope of eventual German reunification.

Up to now, however, the Russians had implied that they regard the Bahr draft as an essentially final version of the treaty and not subject to extensive revision. The possibility that the treaty might be scuttled by a clash over this fundamental point had cast a cloud over the negotiations even before Mr. Scheel's arrival here Sunday night.

However, West German sources said, at today's meeting, Mr. Gromyko neither rejected Mr. Scheel's points nor insisted on the finality of the Bahr draft. Instead, the sources continued, he indicated willingness to at least discuss the changes sought by Mr. Scheel.

The procedural method agreed upon was the appointment of a German and a Soviet working group to study the table of contents of a proposed treaty's importance for future peace in Europe.

India's Ties to East Germans To Be Raised to Consul Level

NEW DELHI, July 28 (AP).—India has decided to have consular-level relations with East Germany and Calcutta—have actually been performing consular level functions, such as issuing visas, for some time.

The East German trade missions in New Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta—have actually been performing consular level functions, such as issuing visas, for some time.

India's Ties to East Germans To Be Raised to Consul Level

LONDON, July 28 (Reuters).—Eighty dockers will meet here tomorrow morning to decide whether to end Britain's nationwide dock strike which has immobilized all cargo handling at ports for two weeks.

Today some docks had special meetings to instruct their delegates how to vote. At Tyneside one of the smaller ports—the men have already decided to stay out for a better offer.

The forecast is, however, that by a slender majority the delegates will vote tomorrow to accept a proposed settlement which gives dockers a pay increase of up to 56 weeks and more if much overtime is worked.

It is a compromise recommendation put forward by a government-appointed independent tribunal set up when the 47,000 dock workers rejected their employers' original offer.

British dockers have a complicated pay structure, varying with the type of work they do on each shift and the port where they are working. The inquiry board has assessed their present national average pay at more than \$34 a week.

Employers have already offered to pay the new rate from next Monday. Top union leaders are being asked to accept the offer.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN PARIS MEET EUROPE TODAY!

Lecture: "The Contemporary European Art Scene" by Professor Peter Gygy of the University of Illinois.

Followed by discussion with Parisian students.

Exceptionally, to be held at 5:30 p.m. Thursday, July 30.

AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris-6e (Métro Raspail).



S. Korean Planes Sink Red Vessel After Sea Chase

SEOUL, July 28 (NYT).—South Korean fighter planes early today sank a 50-ton North Korean speedboat believed to be used in infiltrating enemy agents, the South Korean Defense Ministry announced.

The vessel went down off South Korea's east coast after being chased by naval craft and planes for seven hours, the ministry said.

The North Korean vessel was sunk off Sokcho, 100 miles east of Seoul and only seven miles south of the Korean armistice line that separates South Korea from the North, the announcement said.

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use Approves Bill End Secret Voting

By Richard L. Lyons

GTION, July 28 (UPI).—A House of Representatives took a step yesterday of defining what amounts to act that has endorsed its history.

vision was added to the

bill.

But the consensus in the chamber indicated that, if the bill fails to become law, the House may adopt it separately as a resolution changing its rules.

In other actions on the bill, the

House:

- Agreed by voice vote to permit at least ten minutes of debate on any amendment printed in advance in the Congressional Record. This would end the procedure permitting debate on whole sections of bills to be cut off and forcing votes on amendments without explanation. Several years ago this resulted in temporary adoption of an amendment removing 14 million workers from protection of the minimum-wage law.

- Voted a rules change that would permit installing electronic voting equipment to speed up the present 30-minute roll calls, if the House later decides it wishes to do so.

- Quilt for the night with an amendment pending to modify the seniority system to permit committees to select their own members from their majority-party members. Now, by rigid custom, the majority-party member most senior in committee service automatically becomes chairman.

- Argument on Details.

No member spoke against the principle of taking record votes on such commitments as expenditures springing up.

There must be limits to what the nation can do for other particularly those nations which seem to want to do so themselves," he said.

Symington said hearings of the Foreign Relations subcommittee showed that the degree of commitment by the United States even among nations with whom we have alliances

are far from the mark.

still others, relations are through clandestine agreements that permit us to store weapons on the land of others.

This is a carryover from the 17th century when Parliament decided to conceal its votes by excluding the speaker, the king's man, and keeping no record of how members voted. Parliament gave up secret voting in 1832, but the House is just getting around to it.

Most crucial amendments are decided by teller votes, where members file up the center aisle, away from the Press Gallery, to be counted by two members acting as tellers. This produces a vote by numbers but not by names.

No amendment defeated in Committee of the Whole can be put to a record vote later in the House. So members can vote anonymously to kill amendments which they might feel politically compelled to vote for if put on the record.

The proposal adopted yesterday would record the votes either by a clerk seated with the tellers or by electronic equipment. Members would be allowed 12 minutes to reach the floor and be counted after the vote began. Next day the Congressional Record would show how each member voted and who was absent.

viet Trawler Apparently used Poseidon Test Delay

KENNEDY, July 28 (AP).—Only that "Russian trawler that probably within 200 yards of the U.S. submarine James Madison" last Friday apparently the postponement of the launching of a multiple Poseidon missile from the vessel had been scheduled yesterday but Saturday avy announced that the in the Poseidon development program had been "deferred." The statement said merely additional pre-flight tests conducted and the test nled, probably next month." The informant said yesterday "someone in the Pentagon" came a little apprehensive a Russian trawler, loaded electronic gear, moved in so during a test run Friday." There was nothing wrong missiles or any support

day afternoon, a Pentagon spokesman in Washington ere was nothing to add to had already been said the postponement of the test firing. The test run, with the Madison, was conducted in the Ocean about 30 miles Cape Kennedy. This is from which the submarine have launched the Poseidon. The shot now is next week.

the close, to within 200 reported the informant, a aboard a nearby surface ship.

avy spokesman said he either confirm nor deny a trawler incident caused ponement. The Air Force, operates the range, said



Associated Press
OUT OF COMBAT—Plainclothes policemen drag a spectator past an overturned car near Chicago's Grant Park Monday during skirmishes between police and rock fans.

Youths Go on Looting Rampage

Three Shot in Chicago Rock Concert Riot

CHICAGO, July 28 (UPI).—A department store, and windows been throwing rocks at passing free rock concert to bridge the were broken in several stores. The generation gap" deteriorated into a foray into the Loop dissipated as sunfire, fights with police and burning cars yesterday when the featured rock-music group didn't appear.

At least three persons were shot—it was not clear by whom—and 165 arrested and more than 130 injured, many of them policemen as bands of youths roamed around the Loop, breaking windows and looting.

The rock concert, sponsored by the Chicago Park District, was to have begun in Grant Park at 4 p.m. yesterday—the beginning of the afternoon rush hour. While others were making their way home to family, dinner and television, young people, it was thought, would be grooving to the amplified rock of Sly and the Family Stone. And about 30,000 turned out.

The park district hoped the concert would "bridge the generation gap."

Early today, a spokesman for Sly and the Family Stone said the group had been told by city officials that it was to go on at 6:30 p.m. not 4 p.m.

Site of Karate Clash

Grant Park had a vivid place in the memory of many concerned. Almost two years ago, in August 1968, it was the scene of some of the clashes between police and anti-war demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention.

Four o'clock came and Sly and the Family Stone were still out of sight. Other rock groups played, marijuanna was smoked and some girls shed their blouses and bras. A man danced in his underwear.

The crowd, demanding Sly—one of the groups that played at the Woodstock festival—pressed forward toward the bandshell. Police set up a line in front of the bandshell when began to move the crowd back.

Stones and bottles began landing among policemen in front of the bandshell. "They're murdering us here with rocks and bottles," a policeman told central communications shortly after 5 p.m.

Then, many of the young people really cut loose. They charged police and made them retreat, ripped up sidewalks for ammunition, overturned cars, and set them afire.

Police, at first strongly on the defensive, responded with a volley of gunfire into the air by about 50 officers. That, set the crowd back, and so did reinforcements and some tear gas. Some policemen clubbed those they had arrested after they stopped fighting.

Small Caliber Weapons

Who shot those wounded was not immediately certain. Two teenagers were admitted to Mercy Hospital in serious condition with bullet wounds and Hemont Hospital received one patient with a bullet wound. Police reportedly said at least two of those shot were wounded by weapons of a caliber smaller than police pistols.

Two blocks from the bandshell two police cars burned—one overturned by a crowd of muscular long-haired youths.

By 9 p.m. about 1,000 youths were running through the Loop, pursued by police in squad cars who jumped out and made some arrests. Looting was reported in a quota legislation.

Mr. Nixon has overruled the Justice Department on sending groups of lawyers into the South, he added, and has re-emphasized his support for Southern-backed textile-import

to secure tax exemption in the future.

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to secure tax exemption in the future.

Kenneth McCormick, editor-in-chief of Doubleday and Co., said the company hopes to publish the 79-year-old judge's memoirs sometime in 1972.

The witness giggled at times as she told also of the communal sex life at the old ranch where the hippie cult lived. She described a sex orgy in which more than 20 men and women made love indiscriminately.

Mr. Wagner, discussing the name Synergistics, said lightly, "I hope you can spell it—I can't."

Mr. Wagner was hailed as "one of the most respected and experienced statesmen of city government in this country" by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller last Monday when he named Mr. Wagner to head a newly created State Commission on the Powers of Local Government.

To Guide Nixon on Nominations

Mitchell Bids ABA Screen High Court Choices

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced yesterday that he would consult leaders of the American Bar Association in the future before recommending nominees for the Supreme Court to President Nixon.

The decision represented a complete turnaround for the Nixon administration. The President's first four nominations for the court were announced without even notifying the bar association of their names.

The new policy goes considerably beyond that of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations, which submitted the names of prospective justices to the ABA but only about a day before they were to be made public, permitting nothing more than perfunctory review and consultation.

Although Mr. Mitchell did not say so, the new plan for advance clearance was, in large measure, a product of unhappiness in the legal profession over the bar association's performance in the cases of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell, two Nixon nominees to the high court the Senate refused to confirm.

Some Contrary Opinion

Some lawyers believe, however, that the association could be more constructive in raising the quality of the court if its investigation were conducted later rather than earlier—after the Senate Judiciary Committee completes its hearings rather than before the presidential election.

In a letter to Bernard G. Segal, the ABA president, and Lawrence F. Walsh, chairman of its committee on the federal judiciary, Mr. Mitchell said he had concluded it would be "useful" for the committee to report to him on a possible recommendation to Mr. Nixon.

"I shall furnish to your committee names of persons whom I may have under serious consideration, with the understanding that the committee will make every

effort to keep these names confidential and that the committee will proceed to conduct an examination into the professional qualifications of such persons and report back to me its findings," the attorney general wrote.

Mr. Walsh, in reply, hailed the move in a letter to Mr. Mitchell as "the most important innovation in the procedure for selecting Supreme Court nominees which any recent attorney general has undertaken."

NASA Director Paine Quits To Take General Electric Job

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—Seamans, who had been deputy administrator at the space agency before Dr. Paine, and Hilliard Paine, who is president of General Electric's Space Division, at Valley Forge, Pa.

Possibly the strongest candidate for the job is Dr. Paine's deputy administrator, George M. Low, who came to Washington from Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center, where he had been Apollo spacecraft manager and assistant director.

'74 Space Shot To Scan Venus And Mercury

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).

The space agency said yesterday it plans to fly a 900-pound spacecraft past the planets Venus and Mercury in 1974, a flight that would give scientists their first chance of observing Mercury up close.

The way things stand today, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said, a Mariner spacecraft will be launched from earth in the fall of 1973 toward the planet Venus, where, in February, 1974, it will make a "gravity-assist" approach to the planet that will carry it to within 625 miles of Mercury a month later.

When it flies to Mercury, the Mariner spacecraft will photograph the planet with a television camera once every 42 seconds, sending pictures back 63 million miles to earth. The pictures will equal in clarity the pictures astronauts get today of the moon through telescopes on earth.

The photographs of Mercury, the space agency said, will "map and identify" the planet's major landmarks, investigate its craters and seek out any oddities the planet might possess.

One of the most mysterious of the solar system's nine planets, Mercury is closest to the sun in an orbit only 38 million miles from it. (The earth lies 93 million miles from the sun.) Mercury is small and dense and is thought by scientists to be so hot that it has no atmosphere to support any kind of life.

Beside a camera to photograph Mercury, the Mariner will carry six other scientific instruments, including a radio transmitter, an electron scanner, a magnetometer, a spectrometer and a radiometer.

These instruments will measure Mercury's atmosphere (if it has one), size, surface and physical surroundings.

On its way to Mercury, the Mariner will swing within 3,300 miles of Venus and will photograph the cloud-hidden planet with another television camera to see if it can spot any holes in the clouds. The space agency plans to launch the \$88 million spacecraft from Cape Kennedy on an Atlas-Centaur rocket.

Ex-Mayors of N.Y., Detroit Form Consulting Firm on City Problems

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—Former Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York has joined former Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit in forming a consulting concern that will specialize in the problems of cities.

The concern, Urban Synergistics, Inc., will be a consultant, advising organizations consulting with private industries that have dealings with cities.

"We're not contemplating doing business with the cities," Mr. Wagner said with a smile, "even after we found out about \$700-a-day consultants." Mr. Wagner was referring to City Controller Abraham D. Beame's disclosure that the city had privately agreed to pay individual consultants rates as high as \$500 and \$700 a day.

The new concern will advise on pollution, housing, fiscal affairs and other subjects.

"Synergistics" is derived from the word synergistic, which means working together in such a way that the total effect exceeds the sum of its parts.

Mr. Wagner, discussing the name Synergistics, said lightly, "I hope you can spell it—I can't."

Mr. Wagner was hailed as "one of the most respected and experienced statesmen of city government in this country" by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller last Monday when he named Mr. Wagner to head a newly created State Commission on the Powers of Local Government.

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MUNICIPALIA

Israel's Acceptance Needed

The sharp reaction of Palestinian guerrillas and some Arab states to Egyptian-Jordanian acceptance of United States peace proposals only emphasizes the urgent need of a favorable reply from Israel.

Although it is reasonable for Jerusalem to seek assurances that the proposed 90-day ceasefire will not be exploited by the Egyptians and the Soviet Union to build up their forces on the west bank of the Suez Canal, it is important that the Israelis quickly signify their own support for Secretary of State Rogers's plan to revive peace talks without undue quibbling. Further delay will only play into the hands of Arab extremists who have become a mutual problem for would-be peace-makers in Jerusalem, Cairo and Amman.

The intransigent position adopted by the guerrillas' central committee and by the Syrians poses a serious threat to any ceasefire and to efforts to promote a compromise settlement. It is obviously the primary responsibility of President Nasser and King Hussein to deal with that threat from within their own Arab ranks. But it is also essential that Israel show understanding of the political problem faced by the more moderate Arab leaders and refrain from words or deeds that might strengthen their die-hard foes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Salazar of Portugal

Dean Acheson regarded Antonio de Oliveira Salazar as "the nearest approach in our time to Plato's philosopher-king" but most democrats more perceptively likened him to a despot of the Middle Ages. "I coldly do my duty," said Dr. Salazar in an accurate description of his unflinching, low-key ruling style—and, by his own standards, he did.

He treated the Portuguese as children, despised liberalism and stamped hard on democratic tendencies. The most durable of Europe's 20th-century dictators, he was perhaps the least oppressive; yet he crushed the opposition parties and imprisoned or exiled his political foes.

This ascetic bachelor and economics professor unquestionably brought financial stability and a certain kind of political stability to a country that had been notoriously deficient in both. In foreign policy he was nimble enough to back Franco, Hitler and Mussolini in Spain's civil war, then

reap the benefits of technical neutrality in World War II while actually helping the Allies by leasing them air and naval bases in the Azores. After the war, he anchored Portugal firmly to the Atlantic Alliance.

Portugal paid a stiff price for the Salazar brand of stability and is still paying heavily. Thirty-five years of the "unitary and corporative state" left a wretchedly poor country with a backward educational system and the highest illiteracy rate in Western Europe.

By setting himself firmly against political change in Africa, Dr. Salazar mired Portugal in costly colonial wars it can never win and soured relations with his NATO allies.

Such was the unenviable legacy of problems

at home and abroad with which his successor has had to cope.

Dr. Salazar once likened his role to that of "a brake against too much acceleration." What he really tried to brake Portugal against was the 20th century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helen Rogers Reid

The interplays of such intangibles as personality are so vital and so complex within a newspaper as to make the whole study of decision-making there largely an exercise in shamanism. Surely no one familiar with the workings of The New York Herald Tribune should attempt to set precise bounds to the influence of Helen Rogers Reid during the nearly 40 years of her association with that institution.

Those years saw the Tribune become the Herald Tribune; saw the merged paper grow steadily in prestige and authority, yet ended in a desperate, and ultimately vain struggle for survival in the city of its birth. They saw Helen Reid, on the advertising and business side, working with her husband, Ogden Reid, and then after his death in 1947 with her sons, Whitelaw and Ogden. Her titles varied; her intense presence and broad interests were constant.

Much could be said of Helen Reid's effect upon special aspects of the paper, and much about the sum of her impact upon the

newspaper as a whole. And most of that might be disputed, in one way or another, by one of her former colleagues or another, as is inevitable in organizations of this kind. But it can be asserted with assurance that "H. R." was an essential ingredient in that particular combination of family spirit and professional emulation that made working on the Herald Tribune a very special experience. The Reids gave "paternalism" a dynamic quality, which the word does not usually connote, which survived their passing from the paper and which still is an inspiring element of the International Herald Tribune. It evoked a sense of participation all along the line that was, if not unique, certainly unusual in an increasingly bureaucratic world.

Helen Reid's trim, tiny figure was alive with communicable energy; her eyes struck cold fire or warm charm; her questing mind opened many windows on the world. She will be remembered by all who encountered her, and held by those who knew her in great pride and affection.

International Opinion

Missing the Boat

It is remarkable how cleverly, consistently and successfully the Kremlin leaders—who are faced with ample domestic difficulties of their own—are using the uncertainty of the West German and the United States governments to advance their own position in Europe and the Middle East. This is clearly illustrated by the renunciation-of-force agreement with Bonn and the half-hot half-cold war at the Suez Canal.

Within the Soviet leadership there is conflict between "hawks" and advocates of increased consumer production, between the military and union representatives, between managers and bureaucrats, neo-Stalinists and neo-Khrushchevites. But none of the Kremlin's opponents seems up to exploiting these internal tensions and polarities. No one, for example, is demanding an appropriate price of West German development aid to the crisis-weakened Soviet economy.

And up to now, no one has managed to show the Kremlin that a perilous, peripheral adventure is less likely to open the Suez Canal to Soviet shipping than constructive power politics would be.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The Autarch of Portugal

Because he was deliberately reacting against something—against the mess Portugal had been in when he was young—Salazar missed the point. Work, property, the family—all the things on which he laid so much emphasis—are part of the good society, but they do not collectively equal political justice.

Africans still live under a regime which thinks it knows better than they do what is good for them. Perhaps now the symbol of the old order has finally dissolved it will be easier and more necessary—for the big jump to come.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 28, 1893

PARIS—The question raised by the *Figaro* as to whether the President of the Republic can sign a treaty of alliance forms the subject of an article in the *Temps*. The conclusion come to by the governmental organ is on the whole, the same as that of M. Wallon published in the *Figaro*. Though nothing is said in the Constitution regarding treaties of alliance there is little doubt that they require the assent of Parliament before they become completed documents.

Fifty Years Ago

July 28, 1928

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States is in for a decided innovation should the Harding and Coolidge ticket win in the November election. Senator Harding has announced that in such an event he will invite Vice-President Coolidge to participate ex-officio in all cabinet meetings and further take him into his confidence to the extent of making the Vice-President virtually an acting first lieutenant to the President. "The Vice-President is very important," he said.



Atoms and Pounds for Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—This week, with the resumption of bilateral negotiations between Bonn and Moscow, Europe finds itself well launched on the diplomatic search for a new future. This future seems postulated on the assumption of declining American influence in its Western half and the somewhat less warranted hope of declining Soviet influence in its Eastern half.

The ultimate definition of any new relationship must come in a "European security agreement" between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which would, on the one hand, formally involve the United States in its guarantees and, on the other hand, tactfully recognize the existing territorial and ideological status quo, a major Moscow policy goal.

From a Western viewpoint, the

basic factor in arranging a new regional power balance is bound up in the question of Britain's request for admission to the Common Market. This is an extremely complicated matter, touching upon economic, political and military nerves.

A U.S. Presence

The inner reason for French opposition to London's application, as expressed under Gen. de Gaulle, was a fear that Britain might enter "Europe" as an American Trojan horse and that the entire community, like NATO, would end up under Washington's direction.

Even today the American-controlled nuclear force inside NATO constitutes the third greatest atomic military power in the world—after the United States itself and Russia.

Moreover, the U.S.-in-Europe-meaning industrial enterprises controlled by American holding companies—is also one of the leading economic powers.

Britain's big business has similarly established a very impressive presence inside the Common Market and is almost certainly less concerned with the outcome of negotiations for London's admission than it was a decade ago; for British business is "in" already, even if political Britain isn't.

What Britain could now contribute to the market is brains, research, organization, and technical know-how—plus a consumer's market for West Europe's agricultural surplus. Furthermore, its banking talents and monetary expertise would help in the eventual task of devising a European currency system.

Right now, without seeming to understand the implications, the market depends heavily on American funds in the form of the Euro-dollar, a U.S. currency that never goes home, because it is barred from the United States.

Heath's View

Prime Minister Heath seems at least tentatively to envision on a smaller scale the kind of nuclear-economic contribution to the community by British membership that is de facto afforded today by American non-membership.

If the Common Market were to accept British nuclear cooperation and institutionalize British economic and political cooperation it would clearly need to depend less on the informal arrangements which make the U.S.-in-Europe such a dominant atomic and industrial force.

Heath appears to regard Britain's small but important atomic capability as his negotiating trump. He recently wrote: "The narrowing experience of the United States in Vietnam has inevitably affected the defense of Europe... the countries of Europe must learn to do more to protect themselves... I was led by this train of thought to propose that the British and French nuclear forces should be pooled to form a joint deterrent which would be held in trust for Europe..."

"The arrangement would not involve a breach of the nonproliferation treaty since it would not involve giving control over nuclear weapons to non-nuclear powers... This proposal could provide a means for healing the breach which at present exists between France and her NATO allies."

Such an approach was attempted in 1963 by Harold Macmillan but was rebuffed by Dr. Gaullist after the Nassau talks when U.S.-British nuclear-missile ties were reaffirmed. Heath's job will be to discover a formula for presenting the idea again without either incurring Washington's wrath or, in bypassing NATO, further weakening the alliance.

That this is possible, however, is indicated by considerable backing for the idea in West Germany (among both government and opposition) and a gingerly revival of interest in France.

Bonin's position in bilateral talks with Moscow would be enhanced were it supported by a stronger Europe, better equipped to face the inevitable shrinkage of American military forces and diplomatic leadership. Thus, what the Common Market decides on its own growth must inevitably affect any new balance on the Continent such as that toward which current negotiations now grope.

Nixon on Spending

By William V. Shannon

NEW YORK—As both a politician and a football fan, President Nixon knows that an aggressive offense is the best defense. He has taken the offensive against critics of his economic strategy who believe that with high prices, high unemployment, and no economic growth, this administration has managed simultaneously to combine several of the worst effects of inflation and deflation.

In a statement issued a week ago, President Nixon focuses on inflation and warns that prices cannot come down if Congress insists upon appropriating more money than he requested in his budget. He attacks frontally the argument that what is needed is a cut in defense expenditures and a change in national priorities. Mr. Nixon asserts: "Let's set the record straight. We have changed our national priorities."

In support of his assertion, the President points out that for the first time in twenty years, his budget provides more spending for human resources (41 percent) than for defense (37 percent). He compares his budget in this regard with the budget of President Kennedy in 1962 and of President Johnson in 1964.

These comparisons are significant because they at least reveal the administration's sensitivity to the debate over national priorities. Without quibbling over these comparative statistics, two important qualifications have to be made with the Kennedy budget of 1962. First, since Congress had not acted upon a long list of President Kennedy's educational and social welfare proposals, it was obviously not possible to spend money on programs that had not yet been approved. Secondly, the nation's economic performance in 1962 was decidedly unsatisfactory.

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The gross national product was rising but unemployment was even higher than it is now. That is why President Kennedy eventually proposed a major tax cut the following year.

Johnson's Failure

President Johnson and the Democratic-controlled Congress of 1967-68 share the blame for inducing inflation by fighting a war without promptly imposing sharply higher taxes. Although President Nixon now talks of facing "hard figures" and possible "painful measures," his statement shows no evidence that he is any more willing than his predecessor to choose either of the two grim options—to end the war or to run a war economy.

Violence and destruction are no acceptable substitutes for dissent and protest. Violence and uncontrollable destruction are the expression of anger and hate. The existing realistic issues which the have adopted are only political and social camouflage for the pathological minority of the student bodies of all the civilized world.

However, choosing Lindsay to be in the first place is a very different thing. Lined up against Kennedy, or even Muskie, Lindsay would not get a look in. After all, why buy a rather second rate substitute when you can have the real thing?

Elite in Trouble Of Own Making

By Joseph Kraft

BERKELEY, Calif.—Social tension in the United States, being a subject usually studied by the educated, is generally blamed on the less educated. But every day announces that a main source of trouble is an overconfident attitude of abolish contempt on the part of the American elite. And some underlying reasons for this attitude are now explained in the fascinating study of American universities conducted by Dr. Harold Hodgkinson for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education here in Berkeley.

The starting point of the study is the diversity that used to be more racial and religious barriers

that used to limit the higher educational opportunities for Jews, blacks, browns, and other minority groups.

"The most widespread change," Hodgkinson reports in his study, "was the increased heterogeneity of the ethnic composition of the student body."

Lower Rungs

But the sympathies generated by the great educational centers of racial minorities did not extend to those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. The colleges open their doors wider to middle-class members of ethnic minorities, but not to low-income groups—particularly white.

As Hodgkinson puts it: "That appears to be more racial open than in the past, but the have become less open to some classes than have to race."

A black middle-class man may have a better chance of getting into... a college or university than a lower-class person of an race... Higher education is fundamentally a middle-class institution that has little dedication to those who are simply poor and minority group."

The social effects of all this are visible every day. Student groups, newly infused with ethnic minorities, tend to be highly sensitive to discrimination and prejudice. This is one reason for the hostility to all kinds of superiority and authority—whether at the university in the society, or the government.

At the same time, there is a great concern for the economic problem of getting along. That is one reason why there is so much contempt for those who have a grub for a living—mainly low-income whites in the blue-collar jobs.

The domination of these few centers has as a first consequence the elimination of diversity among colleges. Dr. Hodgkinson found only slight regional differences in a wide variety of educational categories—student body composition, faculty attitudes, teaching effectiveness, and administrative methods. Even student protests, supposedly concentrated most heavily on the two coasts, turned out to run across the board.

"The data," Dr. Hodgkinson observed, "refute the commonly held assumption that there are major differences in educational institutions in different sections of the country... The monolithic status system exists in American higher education and pervades all colleges and universities."

This "monolithic status system" has a marked effect on the student body at most universities. The signals that come down from the great cosmopolitan graduate schools have led to a tremendous drop in an egalitarian country.

Graduate Schools

But in the past two decades professional and graduate schools have become the dominant feature of higher education in America. Colleges exist not to turn out local gentry, but as way-stations on the route to higher learning. The standards of the biggest and best graduate schools—of California, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, and Michigan—have come to dominate the whole system.

The domination of these few centers has as a first consequence the elimination of diversity among colleges. Dr. Hodgkinson found only slight regional differences in a wide variety of educational categories—student body composition, faculty attitudes, teaching effectiveness, and administrative methods. Even student protests, supposedly concentrated most heavily on the two coasts, turned out to run across the board.

Finally, the students have a burgeoning sense of embittered strength. Not only do they think they are right morally, but they keep encountering their own fitness all over the country. They have the illusion of great numbers, of power. And they tend to indulge their beliefs and inflict their feelings without the restraint that comes from the awareness of being weak.

In fact, however, the American elite is probably weaker now than at any time in the past. It is aligned with unloved minority groups. It has lost the camouflage that comes with being the champions of local interests. The college-educated in particular are out in the open as never before. They are marked men, set apart from others. And unless the students restrain themselves, unless they curb their exuberantly different style, they are going to find out the hard way what it is like to be a viable elite in what is basically an egalitarian country.

Letters

Lindsay

I don't know why Mr. Galup should be so surprised at John Lindsay's appeal to Democrats (C.I.T., July 22) given the questions asked. Surely any Democrat in his right mind would vote for practically anyone in preference to Nixon and Wallace?

However, choosing Lindsay to be in the first place is a very different thing. Lined up against Kennedy, or even Muskie, Lindsay would not get a look in. After all, why buy a rather second rate substitute when you can have the real thing?

Dissent and Change

Dissent and protest are genuine manifestations of maturity in a democracy, where opinions and beliefs are diversified because of the nature and origin of our people and their past cultural influences. The health and consciousness of a democracy depend on them. Dissent and protest give citizens of a country the opportunity to express their beliefs and disagreements. That is why proposal that the British and French nuclear forces should be pooled to form a joint deterrent which would be held in trust for Europe...

Oct 16 1970

Stayresett Helped Build It

Port Where Dutch Held Off Indians Found

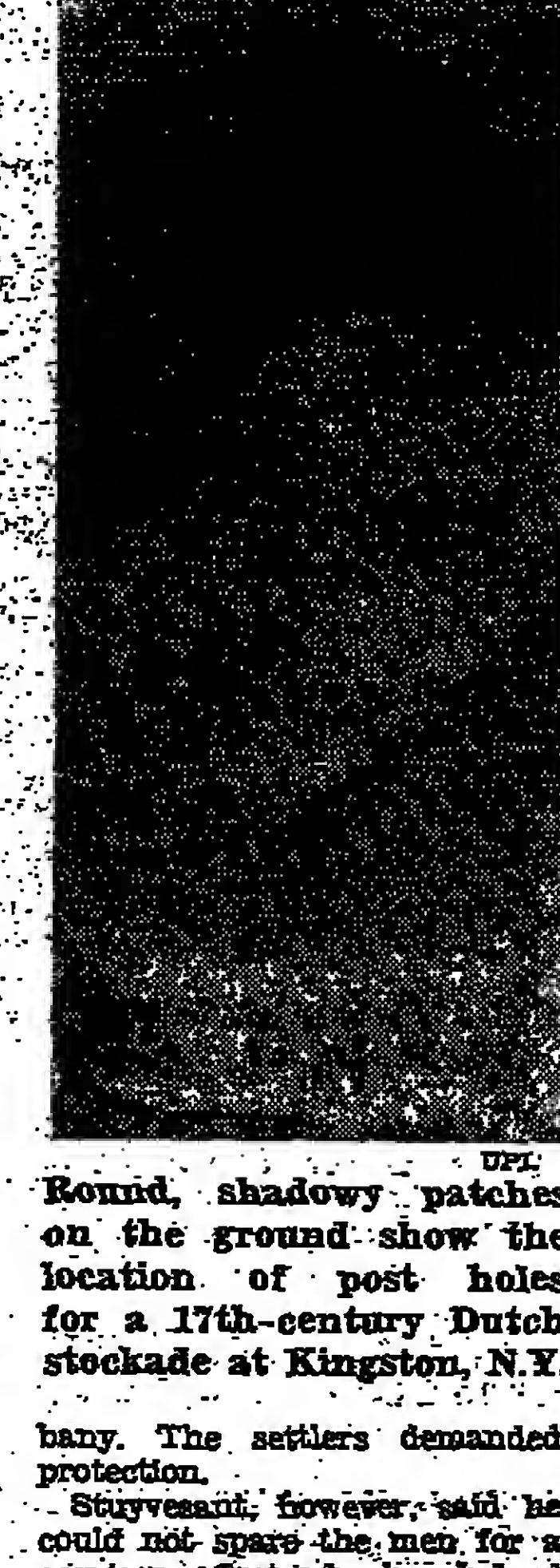
By Sandra Blakeslee

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI)—The fragile remains of a Dutch colonial stockade have been unearthed in Kingston, N.Y., by a team of archaeologists who got to the site before modern enemy, the bulldozer.

The discovery, announced yesterday, has been acclaimed by experts as the oldest that a European fortification in New York State under carefully controlled scientific conditions.

The Kingston discovery is significant, several experts said in interviews, because it is not part of the evidence of Dutch settlement in New York State has been obliterated or made inconclusive by modern kinds of laying of pavements or digging up things exactly where the Dutch once lived.

How They Lived
The stockade site found in Kingston, they said, will help archaeologists learn more about how the Dutch lived in the New York area during the 17th century. History books already tell a lot of the story. In 1658 the governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, arrived with 400 soldiers at a bluff inside the Esopus River—the site that is modern Kingston at the height of Dutch settlements in the region. They were repelled by raids from the Iroquois Indians, who were being supplied by the Dutch in Al-



Obituaries

Helen Rogers Reid, 88, Dies; Headed N.Y. Herald Tribune

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI)—Helen Rogers Reid, 88, former president of the New York Herald Tribune, died yesterday at her home after a long illness. Reid was the widow of Ogden Reid, president of the Herald Tribune until his death in 1947, her 37 years on the New York Herald Tribune and its predecessor, New York Tribune. Helen Rogers Reid was an unflamboyant but vital force in the newspaper and in the city's civic and life.

Her journalism was a by-product of her marriage to Ogden, whose father, Whitelaw, had created the Tribune from Horace Greeley's *Journal*. It was Ogden who established herself as a paper personality in her own right.

Helen Rogers Reid

She was little in Mrs. Reid's service to suggest the influence she wielded, nor the force of her character. She stood only an inch five feet, and she looked as though she was a piece of expensive furniture.

In 1950, she became president, publisher and editor.

For some time the Herald Tribune had not been gaining sufficient circulation and advertising in a period of rising costs and intense competition.

In September, 1957, John Hay Whitney invested \$12 million in the paper with an option to buy. He took up the option a year later, leaving the Reid family with a minority interest. Mrs. Reid remained at that time from the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whitney ran the Herald Tribune until 1968, when the New York paper merged with the *Journal-American* and the New York World-Telegram and the Sunday new paper, the World Journal Tribune, expired in May, 1967.

Mrs. Reid is survived by her two sons, Whitelaw and Ogden, a Republican U.S. congressman from Westchester, N.Y., and by ten grandchildren.

Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor Jr.

PARIS, July 28—Olive McClure Taylor died yesterday after a long illness at the American Hospital in Neuilly. A long-time resident of Paris, Mrs. Taylor is survived by her husband, Bertrand L. Taylor Jr., a governor of the American Hospital and former member of the New York Stock Exchange, and two stepchildren, Mrs. Sam Zimbalist and Bertrand L. Taylor III. A private memorial service will be held tomorrow in New York City.

Advertising Manager

In 1918, when she became an advertising solicitor for the palsied millionaire, in which the Reid family was reported to have poored \$10 million since 1938. "Come down the office," Ogden Reid asked his wife, "and work the paper's interests with me." Within two weeks she was its advertising manager, a post she held under many different titles, in the old Tribune until she became president in 1947.

Mrs. Reid's editorial presence was especially after the Tribune, under prompting, acquired Frank Murphy's *Herald* in a \$5 million in 1934. Mr. Murphy had come earlier with the Reid family to the Tribune; he left selling paper and throwing the *Herald* into the bargain.

When Ogden Reid died in 1947, Helen succeeded him as president of the New York Herald Tribune. She became chairman of the Board of Directors in 1953.

Her elder son, Whitelaw, who had joined the staff in 1940 and had been named vice-president in 1947, died in the presidency.

At the age of 78, Mrs. Reid resigned as chairman but remained as a member of the Board of Directors.

Whitelaw succeeded her as man, and her other son, Ogden, who had joined the staff

Czechs Fire on Four Straying Over Border

HOHENBURG, West Germany, July 28 (UPI)—Czechoslovak border guards opened fire today on four West German youths, aged 16 to 19, who wandered a short distance across the border, Bavarian border police said.

Two youths escaped back to West German territory uninjured.

The other two were arrested and led away, police said.

A West German border guard watching the incident through binoculars said one of the two arrested appeared injured.

1

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DEATH NOTICE

OLIVE MCLURE—On July 27, 1970, in Paris, France. Beloved wife of Bertrand L. Taylor. Private service in Paris.

Some Strikers In Granada Go Back to Jobs

But Few Do Any Work; Many Still on Strike

GRANADA, Spain, July 28 (UPI)—

Some of this city's 12,000 striking construction workers returned to their jobs today, but few did any work, labor sources said.

Most of the men who showed up for work spent their time standing about indecisively and discussing the concessions offered by the government-controlled unions with men still on strike, they said. Because of this intransigence, they said, it was impossible to estimate and differentiate between the men who supposedly had returned to work and those demonstrating at the sites.

The workers walked off their jobs for the second time yesterday after the government refused to grant their demands of a national union contract guaranteeing them a minimum daily salary of 224 pesetas (\$3.22) and a 40-hour work week.

The strike followed a three-day walkout last week provoked by Spanish police labor clash since the civil war 31 years ago. In it, three persons were killed and 28 injured including 27 policemen.

Spanish police made 15 arrests when a group of leftist workers met at a monastery near Madrid to try to organize a general strike, Reuters reported.

Education Minister Jose Luis Vilas Palau, who presided over the session, said the law is "a necessary and urgent one."

The law establishes, among other things, free primary education for all Spaniards. It also regulates the financing of the education reform.

Educational experts have termed the bill the first modernizing of the system in more than 100 years. It calls for spending an estimated \$60 million on capital improvements and another \$40 million for curriculum and teaching.

Education Ministry sources have said that if funds are not available, the program will be put on a 20-year system instead of the proposed ten-year plan. This apparently would be to gain time for financing.

The bill covers Spanish education from grade school through university.

Meanwhile, about 100 construction workers in Seville demonstrated in support of the Granada strike yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by police without incident.

UN Unit Calls for Creation Of a World Peace Corps

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, July 28.—The United Nations took a decisive step today toward the creation of a world peace corps to assist in the economic development of the poorer nations.

The UN's Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution calling on the General Assembly to create an "international group of volunteers for development" on Jan. 2.

The assembly will take up the question as its session beginning in September.

None of the council's 27 members voted against the project. The Soviet Union, along with Bulgaria and the Congo (Brazzaville), abstained, to show their suspicion that the proposed volunteer service could serve as an extension of the United States Peace Corps.

Vladimir S. Pojarov of the Soviet Union had denounced the "shady activities of the U.S. Peace Corps. The UN volunteers should not be allowed to serve as a "convenient cover" for the U.S. Peace Corps, he said.

Sponsored originally by India, Pakistan and Greece, the resolution called that the projected volunteer group should be established "within the existing framework of the United Nations system."

Its members, the council said, should be designated both collectively and individually as "United Nations volunteers" and be placed under the authority of an administrator, who should be the head of the UN Development Program.

Governments, public and private associations and individuals, the council said, would be invited to contribute to a special "voluntary fund" for support of the unit.

In a report prepared for the council, Secretary-General U Thant said that the survey indicated that by June, 1971, the demand for volunteers would total about 1,300.

Meanwhile, a Socialist was elected today as president of the regional council of Tuscany in a move that most likely will complicate current efforts to form a new national cabinet. Communist voters helped elect the new council president.

The militantly anti-Communist Unitarian Socialists have already rejected one attempt to reform the center-left coalition that includes their own party, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans because, they said, the draft policy program was too soft on the Communist issue.

Weakness Criticized

Meanwhile, small groups of demonstrators stood outside Parliament distributing leaflets critical of what they described as Italy's weakness in the face of the Libyan move.

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Moro Rejects Break in Ties With Libyans

Cites Aid to Italians

By Embassy in Tripoli

ROME, July 28 (Reuters)—

Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro said today that it would be absurd to break off diplomatic relations with Libya because of the confiscation of Italian property by the Revolutionary Council there.

Mr. Moro, who holds his post on a caretaker basis until a new Italian government is formed, was speaking to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

He said: "The delicate and indispensable action which our embassy in Tripoli is performing for our fellow nationals makes one judge absurd formal measures such as a break in diplomatic relations."

But Mr. Moro again stressed Italy's view that the Libyan action was contrary to international law and treaties signed between the two countries.

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OPERA IN MUNICH

Expressing the Subtleties of Strauss's 'Capriccio'

By David Stevens

MUNICH.—Richard Strauss's "Capriccio," his last and musically most intimate stage work, is more closely bound to his native Munich than any of his other operas. The new production unveiled for the festival in the tiny Cuvilliés Theater is the fourth mounted for the Bavarian State Opera by Rudolf Hartmann, including the world premiere in October, 1942.

Except to replace worn sets, there would seem to be little need for a new production of this "conversation piece for music," this opera about opera.

The time and social milieu are strictly predetermined, and the action limited, leaving little leeway for a stage director or designer to "create" something new.

The time is 1775, as Glück's reforms of opera were underway. The place is a château near Paris, and the central characters are a beautiful and cultivated countess and two would-be lovers—a composer and a poet, whose ardent suits for her affection are sublimated in the question of whether words or music are the prime element in opera. After much discussion, composer and poet are commissioned to collaborate on an opera for which the countess

will supply the ending—that is, her choice between the two. But when the curtain falls she is completely undecided, and it is clear that she will be tomorrow, too.

Hartmann is understandably bound closely to the staging worked out 28 years ago with Strauss himself and Clemens Kraus, the conductor and librettist. Even so, compared with the last staging of six years ago, he seems to have found fresh ways of expressing viscerally the subtle interplay of words, personalities and music.

Sharp Sketches

The dreaminess of the musician and the intellectual agrees-

siveness of the man of words were sharply sketched in the excellent acting and singing of Donald Grobe and Barry McDaniel, as was the refinement, indecisiveness and self-awareness of the countess, wholly convincing in Claire Watson's portrayal. Keith Engen brought a highly individual touch to the great monologue of the theater director, reminding his mockers that neither words nor music count until they are brought to life, and Hans Glinther Necker as the countess's rationalist brother and Charlotte Berthold as the sharp-witted actress Clairon also provided sharply defined characters.

As the two exuberantly vulgar Italian singers, Enrica Kotth and Anton de Ridder, wrung all the humor from Strauss's Italian pastiche music.

The conversation in the orchestra is hardly less subtle and complex than that on the stage, and Ferdinand Lettner presided over it with an easy calm born of experience. The two high points of ensemble—the so-called Laughing Octet and the Octet of the Servants—came off with amazing clarity.

Ita Maximowna's blue and gold salon, opening onto a lush garden, was beautifully proportioned and uncluttered by rococo excesses.

Perhaps it is worth noting that four of the six principal parts in this "Capriccio" were taken by Americans—a reminder not only of the legions of American singers who have made a career in this country, but of what American (and other) singers owe the objectivity of German theaters in choosing their artists.

Another note: Hartmann, in the program, replies to past



Sabine Tropf

Donald Grobe as Flamand, Barry McDaniel, Olivier, and Claire Watson as the countess in the Munich Festival production of Richard Strauss's opera "Capriccio".

criticism in laying to rest the notion that Strauss intended "Capriccio" to be performed without an intermission. An intermission was always intended for this work of almost three hours, he says, but the first performance was done in one breath so the audience could come before the night's bombing raid. So much for other "tradition."



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L'Ensemble de Boutons de Manchette et Agrafe de Cravate au Lapin. Un dessin oval en rhodium lumineux et argenté ou bien doré en 22-carat avec la silhouette distinctive du Lapin. Rhodium, JY175, \$12.50*; 22-carat doré, JY185, \$12.50*.

La Pipe Playboy, faite sur commande, spécialement pour Hugh Hefner. Faite de bruyère agée de choix. Couverte avec un ébène en jet de sable avec un Lapin gravé en blanc sur le tuyau. Prix complet avec un filtre démontable, MM324, \$15*.

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Le Secrétaire de Poche, de luxe, en gant main de peau noir. Complet avec le stylo de bille classique Parker et canet. Double à dessin Lapin; dessin Lapin en noir et rhodium argenté sur la couverture. JY109, \$12.50*.

Emi pour Cartes. Permet de trouver facilement les cartes de crédit et d'identité. L'argent se glisse dans une poche Continental profonde. Cuir de vache de grain supérieur avec une doublure à dessin Lapin; dessin Lapin en noir et rhodium argenté sur la couverture, JY108, \$10*.

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Theater in London: Two Comic Irish Revivals

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON.—It has been argued more than once—especially in Ireland—that all the great drama in English since Shakespeare has been written by Irishmen.

That the Irish dramatists have made an imposing showing during the last 300 years is not to be denied, what with Farquhar, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Wilde, Shaw, Synge and O'Casey. This nationalistic theory, however, excludes all the verse dramas of the great English poets on the grounds that not one of them has ever been very happy at home on the stage.

Two works by eminent Irish authors are now having admirable revivals in London. At the National Theatre Farquhar's most famous comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem," is being played in fine, high style, and at the Aldwych the Royal Shakespeare Company has resurrected Dion Boucicault's first play, "London Assurance," a hit in 1841 and a hit in 1970.

Recruiting Officer

The National Theatre has attempted Farquhar before, offering a few seasons ago a handsomely acted production of his "Recruiting Officer," a jolly jape on army life that has remained fresh—military ways having altered little since the 18th century. "The Beaux' Stratagem" is Farquhar's masterpiece, and when it comes sloping with a town dandy visiting the countryside, but finding him quite as absurd as her blockhead of a husband, changes her decision.

This initial play by the Irish author, more celebrated for his popular melodramas—"The Octagon," "The Colleen Bawn" and "The Shaughraun"—is a

"Way of the World" and Sheridan's "Rivals."

Lady Spanker

Boucicault, too, gave the language a type in Lady Gay Spanker. Everyone has heard her name, but few could say who she was. She was—and is—the for-hunting matron in "London Assurance" who, like Mrs. Sulien, contemplates sloping with a town dandy visiting the countryside, but finding him quite as absurd as her blockhead of a husband, changes her decision.

This initial play by the Irish author, more celebrated for his popular melodramas—"The Octagon," "The Colleen Bawn" and "The Shaughraun"—is a

hilarious mockery of city snobs and country gentry, as rich and flamboyant in its humorous caricature as a Dickens novel.

Ronald Hyre has caught its good-natured laughter and sense of the ridiculous in his buoyant production, and Elizabeth Spriggs as Lady Spanker and Donald Sinden as the vain and mannered beau will set you rocking with mirth.

There is no better entertainment in London than these two comedies.

"Oh! Calcutta!" Opens

LONDON, July 28 (NYT).—"Oh! Calcutta!" opened here last night to unenthusiastic reviews.

Maggie Smith as Mrs. Sulien and Sheila Reid as Dorinda in "The Beaux' Stratagem."

Douglas H. Jeffery

Critics in today's London newspapers—which carried full-page reports and pictures of the premiere—agreed that the show was unlikely to "degrade" or "corrupt" but expressed dissatisfaction, even boredom, with the "revue with music" which includes more than half sketches of the New York production.

In its previews over the last two weeks, the revue has sparked some controversy and discussions of Britain's obscene laws. Letters to newspapers, discussions over the British Broadcasting Corp. and magazine articles have focused whether "Oh! Calcutta!" is obscene and prosecutable.

Baalbeck Festival: Shattered Splendor

By Brendan Fitzgerald

BAALBECK, Lebanon.—It helps to have a castle as a backdrop to give distinction to any of the profusion of festivals of the arts that spring up every summer.

But ruins are best of all because they are versatile, change mood by the throw of a light switch and confer a style that can lift a performance into a new dimension.

This Farquhar comedy has been the source of delight and imitation since it was first seen in 1707. Its two London gentlemen, down on their luck and fortune hunting in the country, are the models for hundreds of later farces, and the rise of one pretension to be the valet of the other has served many light-fingered playwrights.

The Farquhar imitators are only part of a complex of courts, terraces, monumental stairways and sanctuaries that formed the largest sacred ensemble of the classical world.

What gives performances at Baalbeck unequalled distinction is the unique use made of all this shattered splendor. Concerts and performances, according to their character may take place on the steps before a temple, in the cellar or in an enormous court. The lighting can stress the mass and majesty or pick out the fragile delicacy of the sculptured details. Performers appear to move through a hallucination designed by Piranesi or be enclosed in a sacred precinct, remote and inviolate.

Cum Kouloum, the renowned voice of the Arab world, opened this year's festival. She has, for almost 40 years, been the idol of the publics of the Near East and North Africa, upon which she has a mesmerizing and emotional effect. Her voice cannot be put into any slot of stock Western musical criticism, and whoever referred to her as the Callas from Cairo was more taken by alliteration than accuracy.

Cum Kouloum, formally gowned, stands onstage before her musicians, less than 20 in number and mainly Greeks. A plump, warm and kindly-looking woman with a crown of gleam-

ing black hair, her only prop is a full handkerchief hanging from her waist. Though the music by Abdel Wahab and Riad Sattouf has rhythmic complexity that is frequently irresistible, an anguished voluptuousness that can start the most staid person undulating in—and sometimes out of—his seat, Cum Kouloum hardly moves.

Her songs ran almost an hour each and can run considerably longer. Her vocal style is not easy for the Western ear, it rides the musical line with anguish, narrative drama that can descend to a dramatic guttural rasp, and at these moments the audience, which is never less than agitated, erupts in ecstasy.

Cum Kouloum, at 75, is a phenomenon that the West, and nearly everything else, can only dimly

appreciate. She is of no incredible popularity in strata of society and at all levels in the Moslem world.

The Kouloum recital is in the enormous forest of the acropoles of Baalbeck before the temple of Jupiter.

The next event in the festival, which continues through Aug. 12, the American Paul Taylor Dance Company, was performed on a terrace at the entrance to the temple of Bacchus.

Taylor's work is well known to American and European dance audiences and he had Baalbeck fresh from performances in Paris and London. The scale of his works is few and overpowering set pieces. Baalbeck provides nearly everything that is needed—the grandiose, the intimate, the tender and the gay are all there.

Opéra in Munich

Secret Budget Analysis

U.S. Planners Are Facing Smooth Deficit Problems

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The billion increase in earlier administration's financial plan, which included a \$20 billion deficit, was a deficit of \$20 billion, according to a survey of budget analysts.

In examining 1972 prospects, administration planners are known to be considering the impact that big deficits would have on the stability of the economy, the demands of non-government sectors for money, and the political impact to the administration of producing three consecutive deficits, each larger than its predecessor.

Nixon administration officials have often blamed the current inflation on the Johnson administration, which piled up a record post-war deficit of \$25.5 billion in 1968.

Big deficits substitute inflationary pressure and psychology by putting more money into circulation than the government takes out by taxes and by requiring large borrowings in the money markets.

While a 1971 deficit might be accepted as an aid in bringing the economy out of the 1969-70 slowdown, a 1972 deficit would be more controversial.

Casper W. Weinberger, Deputy Director of the new Office of Management and Budget, recently conceded that the administration has little hope of reducing the 1971 deficit. The aim, he said, is to bring the budget under control by 1972 when Mr. Nixon is expected to be a candidate for re-election.

The new analysis shows that this is an almost hopeless task.

According to the new analysis, federal spending in 1972 will range from \$220 to \$240 billion, "though the lower end would require some very substantial budget reductions."

The effects of inflation, higher civilian and military pay, and conversion to an all-volunteer army, were taken into account by the report.

Defense spending for 1972 was estimated at \$19 billion up \$5 billion from 1971. The replacement of the conscription system, Mr. Nixon has estimated, would cost \$2 billion in the first year.

© Los Angeles Times

President has supported textile imports, but the committee has taken on its covering the shoe, oil, and textile industries.

President today resumed its 10 days of work on the bill amid reports that the action will make a last attempt to soften the bill.

He today reaffirmed its intent to prevent the White House from changing the present import quota program to a stem.

White House is understood to be concentrating its efforts on some of the bill's provisions and in attempting to commit members on the American Price system of customs on some chemicals.

any ways this bill is the significant "anti-consumer" now in the Congress," statement by Virginia special assistant for consumers.

is many economic experts a trade war results and nations do retaliate," she here will be an even greater in the supply of goods for competition; and the consumer will be dev-

Overseas Criticism

while, criticism of the trade continues to surface overseas, vector of Italy's Fiat motor.

Guido Colonna di Palma, Congress yesterday that a war between the United and the European Common would be catastrophic. He new negotiating machine.

Colonna, who has represented on the Common Market, said that such

might be created under general Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Charles P. Kindelberger, a former European Economic Community official, said for a more modest approach. Both agreed that the growth in international investment points up the need for some type of international machinery to resolve policy disputes.

Common Currency

Mr. Colonna gave unequivocal support for the development of a common currency for use in all EEC countries. If this does not take place by the end of this decade, "there won't be any Common Market," he predicted.

Judd Polk, speaking for the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, said the emergent world economy would soon need allocation of resources on an international rather than national basis.

Mr. Polk added that the emergence of multinational companies helped to make the national balance of payments as presently computed useless, "if not fictitious."

The subcommittee's hearings will continue through this week to consider consequences of international investment and the activities of multinational corporations.

French Give Approval to Fiat Plan

Expand Its Holdings in Citroën

July 28.—The French government today approved a reorganization of the Italian automobile manufacturer, to increase its holding company's stake in Citroën to 49 percent, which would raise its interest in itself to 77 percent from 50 percent.

In the French tire maker, Société de Participation Développement Industriel, turn has about 55 percent Citroën stock—and 28 percent Citroën itself.

Mr. Bercot said increased participation in the financial holding would lead to Fiat control of the French motor company.

Mr. Bercot said he envisages the setting up of a second company, probably in Switzerland, to organize the policies of the French and Italian companies. This company would be open to other European partners, although no approaches have yet been made.

Capital Shortage Overseas Causes 'Alarm' in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 28 (Reuters)—U.S. controls on foreign direct investments are "injurious" to the American competitive position in the world economy, according to a survey published today by the U.S. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

James A. Linn, chairman of the U.S. Council of the ICC, reiterated the group's recommendation that the foreign direct investment program be terminated.

The companies questioned contend that the survey, that continuation of controls threatened their capacity to benefit the U.S. balance of payments—*their foreign exchange earnings currently run at \$7 to \$8 billion annually.*

The survey, of 60 major American companies, revealed that the companies had continued necessary investment activities through foreign borrowings. They now report "alarm" over possible expansion of the Eurodollar market and "apprehension" over alternative financing, the survey noted.

2,019 Ships Being Built: Record Total

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—The world's shipbuilding nations had a record 2,019 ships of 206 million gross tons under construction in the three months ending June 30, Lloyd's Register of Shipping reports.

Order levels were also at a record, 1,910 ships of 42.2 million gross tons, Lloyd's said.

Together, the book for started and future construction rose to 64.6 million tons, about double the 33.6 million tons on order only three years ago, in December, 1968.

Japan continued to lead the rest of the world with a total order book of 22.5 million tons, with its nearest competitor, Sweden, having only 9.7 million tons on order.

Figures for the other nations were:

Britain—5.6 million tons; France—4.9 million; West Germany—4.3 million; Spain—3.8 million; Denmark—3.2 million; Norway—2.72 million; Italy—2.6 million; Yugoslavia—1.9 million; United States—1.8 million; Netherlands—1.76 million; Poland—1.3 million.

Russia and China do not supply figures.

Except for Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and Poland, all the countries showed an increase in their total order book.

Just under half of the ships being built were destined for registration outside the country of construction.

The number of ships of more than 100,000 gross tons in the total order book is 208. Japan's share of this is 74; Sweden has 27; France 22; Denmark 20; Netherlands 11; Britain 11 and West Germany and Norway 10 each.

Tankers represent 42.3 percent of the total order book, bulk carriers 28.6 percent and general cargo 15.2 percent. Container tonnage is 30.3 percent of the general cargo order book, with more than half being built in West Germany.

German Shipping Giant

REICHENBACH, West Germany, July 28 (AP)—West Germany's two largest shipping lines, Hamburg Amerikanische (HAPAG), and Norddeutsche Lloyd Bremen, joined forces here today to become No. 8 in the world's list of commercial shipping companies, following shareholder approval of the long-planned merger.

The former rivals will jointly have a fleet of 114 ships exceeding a total of 1 million tons. Annual turnover is expected to be around 2 billion marks (\$735 million).

Hoogovens Net Increases 40.7% During Quarter

IJMUIDEN, The Netherlands, July 28 (Reuters)—Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabriek NV said today its second-quarter net profit rose 40.7 percent to \$1.5 million guilders (\$412 million) from \$1.1 million in the same period last year.

First-half net increased to \$2.4 million guilders from \$2.2 million.

Second-quarter sales rose to \$97 million guilders from \$24 million, while those for the first half climbed to 1.08 billion guilders from 783 million.

Fig production in the second quarter rose to 911,000 metric tons from 847,000, and in the first six months to 1.82 million tons from 1.64 million.

Crude steel input output advanced to 1.16 million tons (1.03 million) and 2.34 million tons (2.05 million) respectively.

The company ascribed the rise in net profit mainly to increased production, but added that higher selling prices were also a contributory factor, offsetting the rise in prices of raw materials.

Gulf Oil, U.S. Steel Earnings Drop

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Gulf Oil Corp., reporting today a 14 percent drop in net earnings for the first half, cited higher tanker costs as well as depressed gasoline prices as putting pressures on profits.

Chairman E.D. Brockett, as have other U.S. oil executives this year, cited a 50 percent increase in the cost of marine transportation spot charters.

A price increase for gasoline, which went into effect March 31, did not aid second-quarter earnings because of "vigorous competition."

Gulf said second-quarter earnings were down 13 percent, to \$139.63 million, or 87 cents a share, from \$160.61 million, 77 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

For the first half, profits totalled \$278.53 million, \$1.34 a share, down from \$323.98 million, \$1.64 a share, a year ago. Revenue rose 6 percent to \$3.17 billion from \$3.09 billion.

U.S. Steel

PITTSBURGH, July 28 (Reuters)—The largest U.S. steel firm today reported that, despite continuing price rises, its earnings were chopped 26 percent in the second quarter.

United States Steel's profits in the first half of the year were down 28 percent.

The steel giant and others, last raised prices by 4.7 percent in early May, following first-quarter profit declines throughout the industry.

Second-quarter earnings amounted to \$38.37 million, or 72 cents a share, down from \$52.25 million, 88 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

Revenue, however, was up, totaling \$1.3 billion, compared with \$1.27 billion in the year-ago period.

Lubrizol Corp.

PITTSBURGH, July 28 (Reuters)—Lubrizol Corp. said yesterday that its first half net fell to \$74.87 million from \$104.05 million, 71 cents a share, as revenue rose to 9.04 million shares from 7.48 million shares yesterday.

United States Steel's profits in the second quarter declined to 5.5 million net tons from 8.5 million a year earlier, bringing first-half shipments to 11.0 million net tons, down from 11.1 million in 1969.

The company noted that quarterly income was adversely affected by a shift to a higher percentage of export sales of lower-priced steels.

As was the case yesterday, there was little general news of a nature to affect the broad market pattern, although individual issues responded to specific news items.

The Middle East situation continued to hang fire, awaiting Israel's response to U.S. proposals for peace negotiations that have been accepted by some Arab countries. On the domestic economic front, the Commerce Department reported that its index of leading economic indicators showed a slight decline in June than in May.

Dow Lifts Slightly, Volume Low

Day of Fence Sitting Gives NYSE Prices Minimal Lift

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT)—Stock prices closed slightly higher on balance today after another session of fence sitting. An upturn in the final 90 minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange carried prices to their highest levels of the day at the close.

Natomas was the biggest gainer on the active list, adding 2 1/4, to 30 7/8. Atlantic Richfield announced today that newly discovered oil fields in Indonesian waters, in which Natomas has an interest, were expected to go into commercial production late next year.

Atlantic Richfield stock closed at 30 7/8, up 1 5/8.

Other oil prices were mixed: Jersey Standard off 1/4 at 59 3/4; Texaco off 3/8 at 30. Occidental up 3/8 at 16; Phillips up 1 1/2 at 27 5/8.

Control Data added 1 1/2 to 30 7/8. The company reported a lower second-quarter net and indicated computer operations this year are not expected to be profitable. IBM eased 1/2 to 253 3/4.

Large-Block Trades

Aided by a rise in large-block trades by institutional investors, volume on the Big Board rose to 9.04 million shares from 7.48 million shares yesterday.

There were 40 trades of 10,000 shares or more, compared with 35 the day earlier.

As was the case yesterday, there was little general news of a nature to affect the broad market pattern, although individual issues responded to specific news items.

The Middle East situation continued to hang fire, awaiting Israel's response to U.S. proposals for peace negotiations that have been accepted by some Arab countries. On the domestic economic front, the Commerce Department reported that its index of leading economic indicators showed a slight decline in June than in May.

Stronger Pattern

Actively traded issues showed a stronger pattern than the rest of the list. Ten of the 15 most active stocks closed with gains and four were unchanged. The only loser on the list was Xerox, which dropped 2 3/4, to 71, after trad-

Japan's Steel Output Raises World's Total

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT)—Steel production in the non-Communist world increased slightly in June and in the first half of 1970 compared to the 1969 levels—but both gains reflected almost entirely the higher output of the burgeoning Japanese steel industry.

American output was down 4.3 percent in the latest month and off 4 percent in the first six months of 1970 for a total of 81.6 million metric tons, down from 84.2 million in the 1969 period. Japanese production rose 16.7 percent in June and 21.7 percent in the first half of 1970 for a total of 46.6 million tons, a gain from 33.3 million tons a year earlier.

The International Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday in Brussels that the world total in June was 24.7 million tons, up 3.6 percent from 23.5 million tons in June 1969. In the latest half, world output was 209.1 million tons, an advance of 4.8 percent from 198.5 million tons in the year-ago period.

Meanwhile, in a separate report from Washington yesterday, the American Iron and Steel Institute said output from U.S. mills last week was down 2.7 percent, compared to the preceding week.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on next page)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam ImpChemic.. 44/9
AKZO IOS Mat new \$6.00
Merr&Soen.. 59/2

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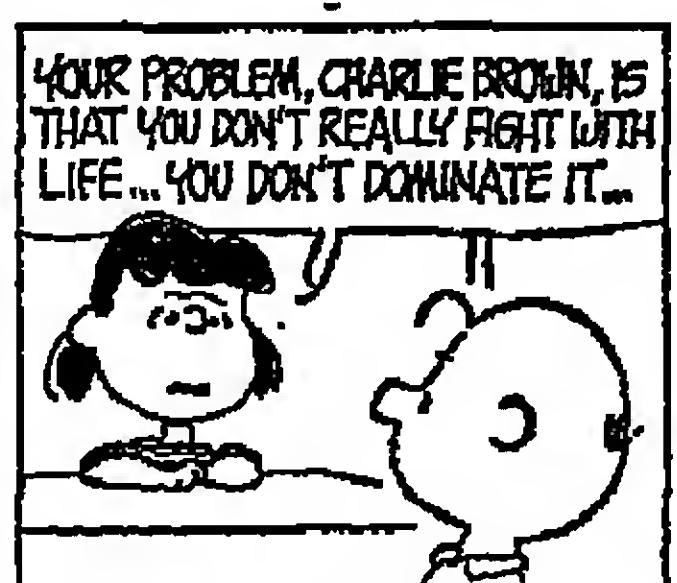
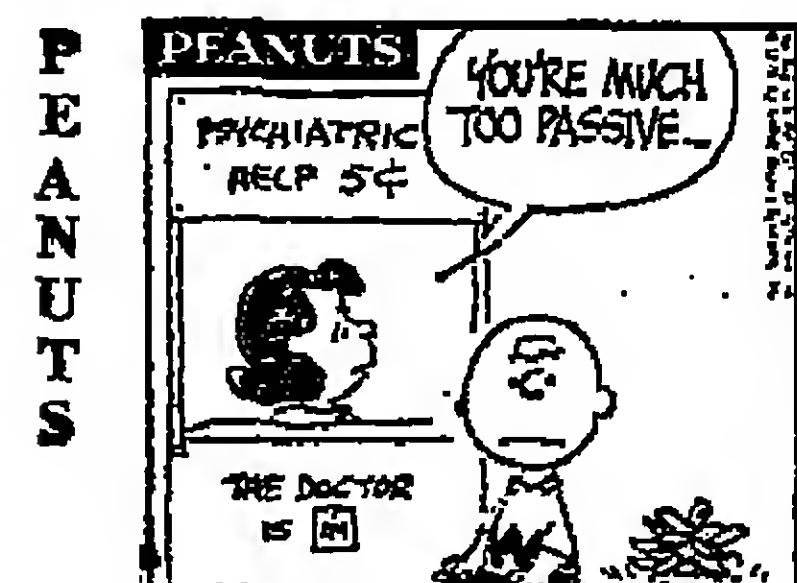
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WANTED IOS SHARES
Institution interested in acquiring IOS preferred. Interesting parties write stating name, address, telephone contact and number of shares available to Mr. Andrew Beckett, Box D-1,952, Herald, Paris.

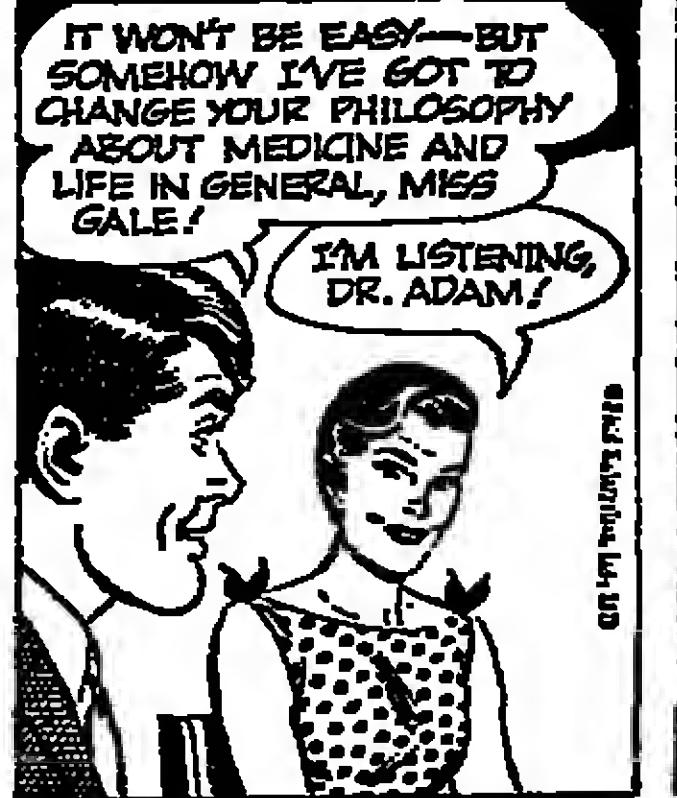
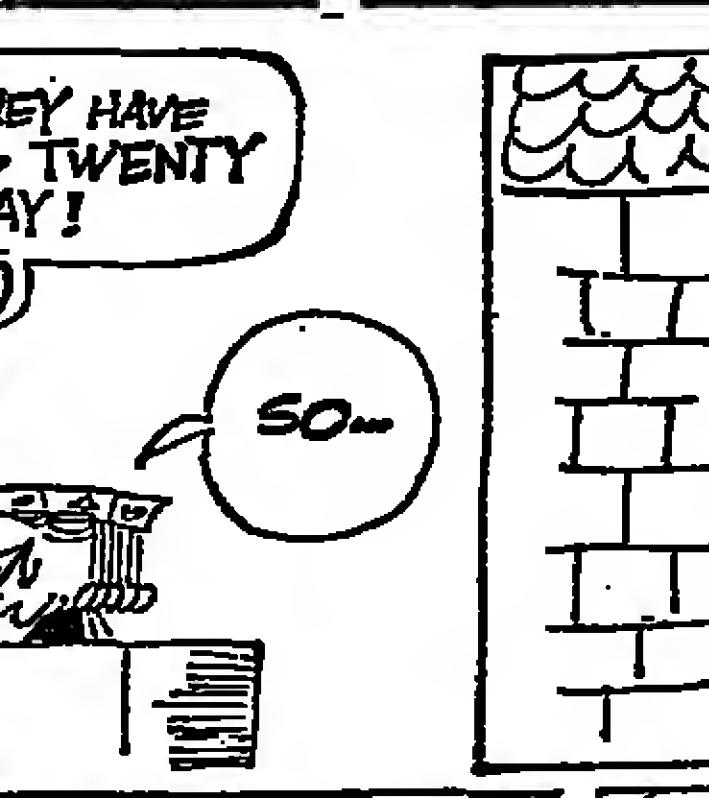
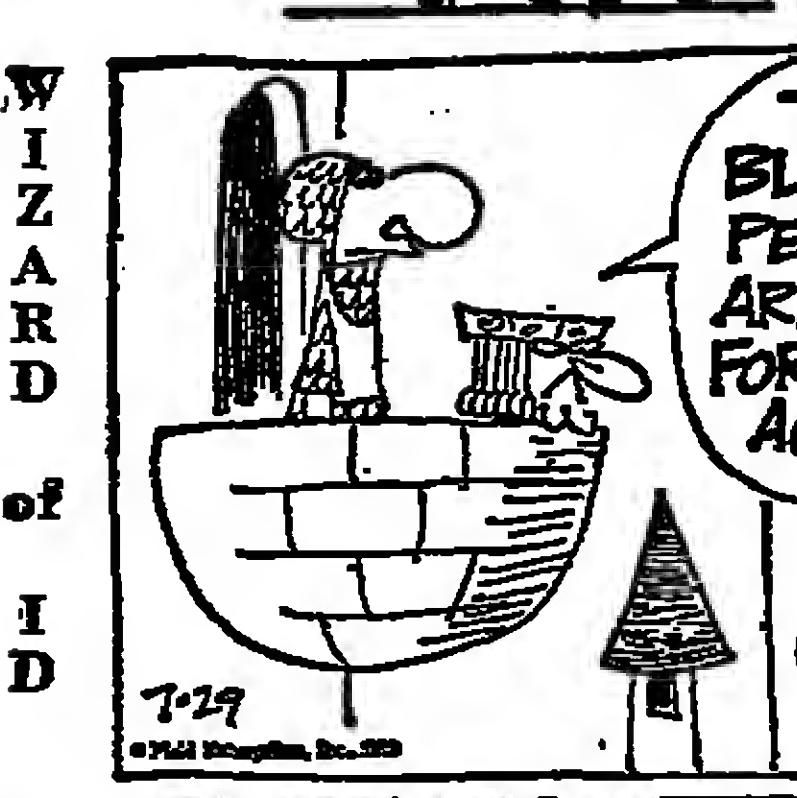
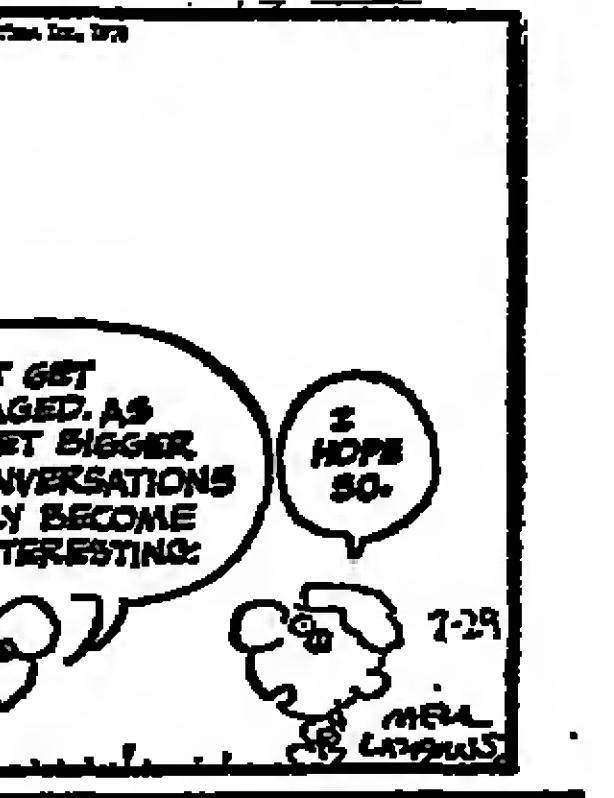
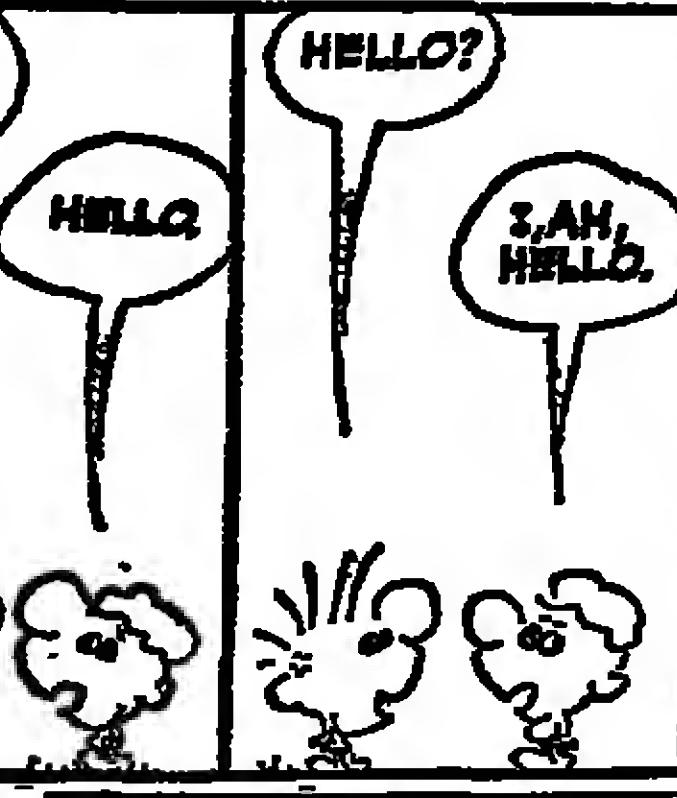
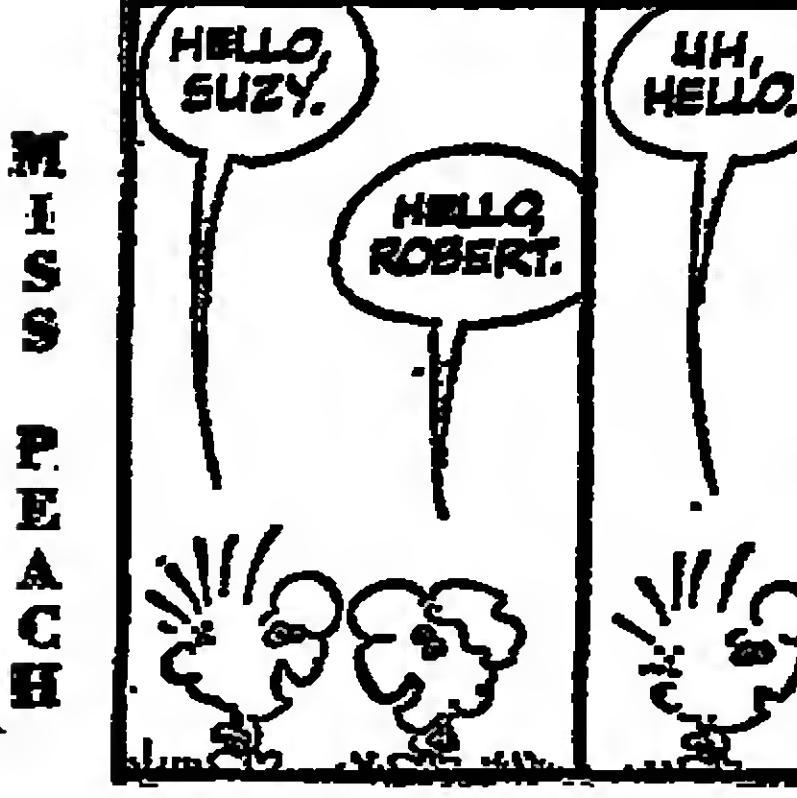
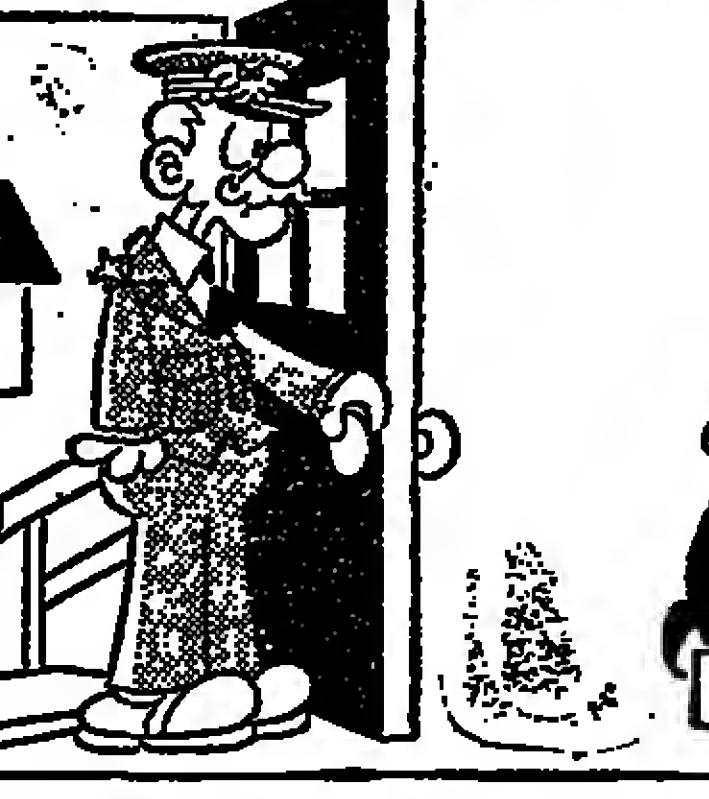
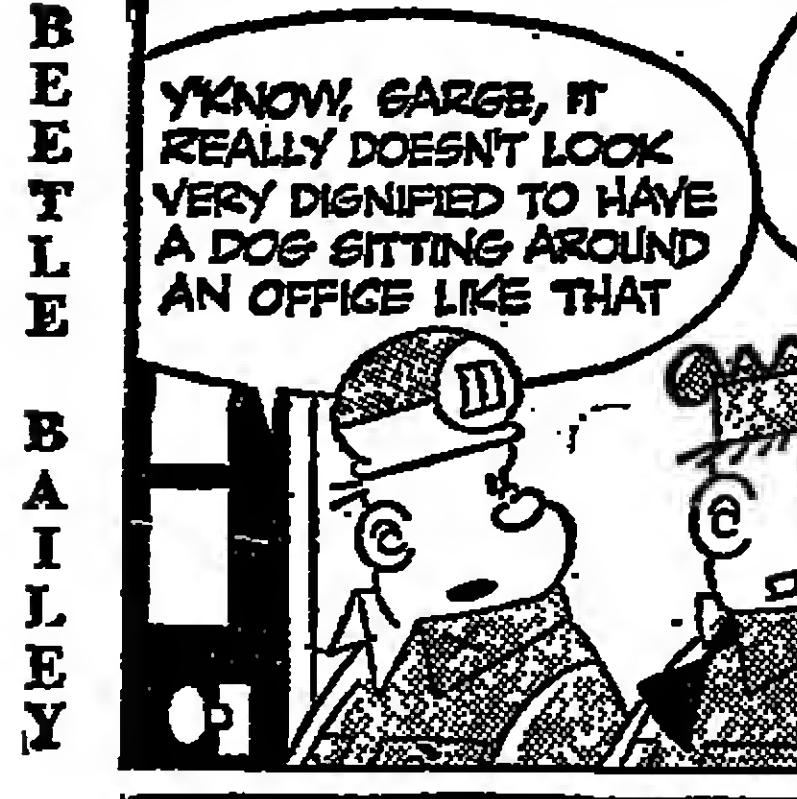
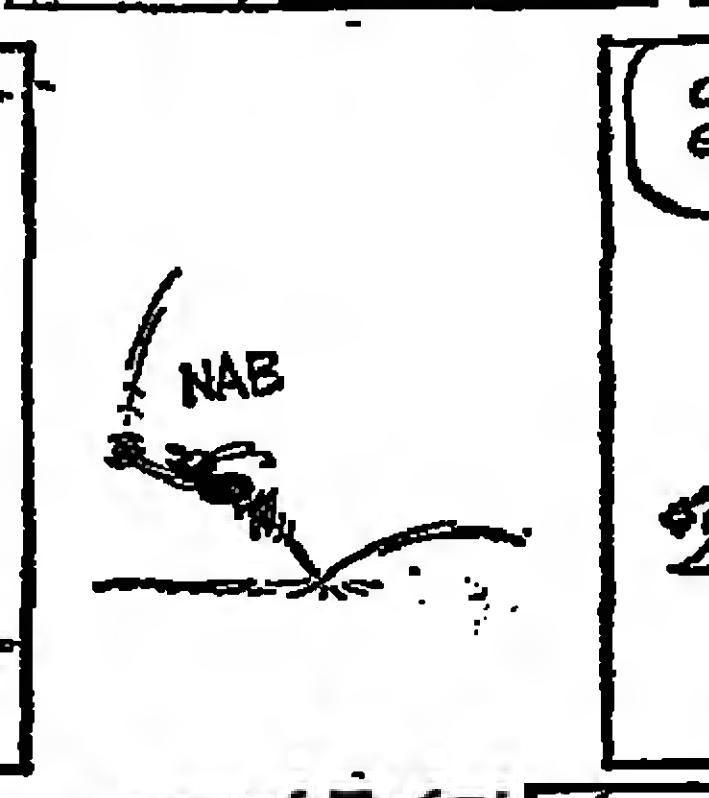
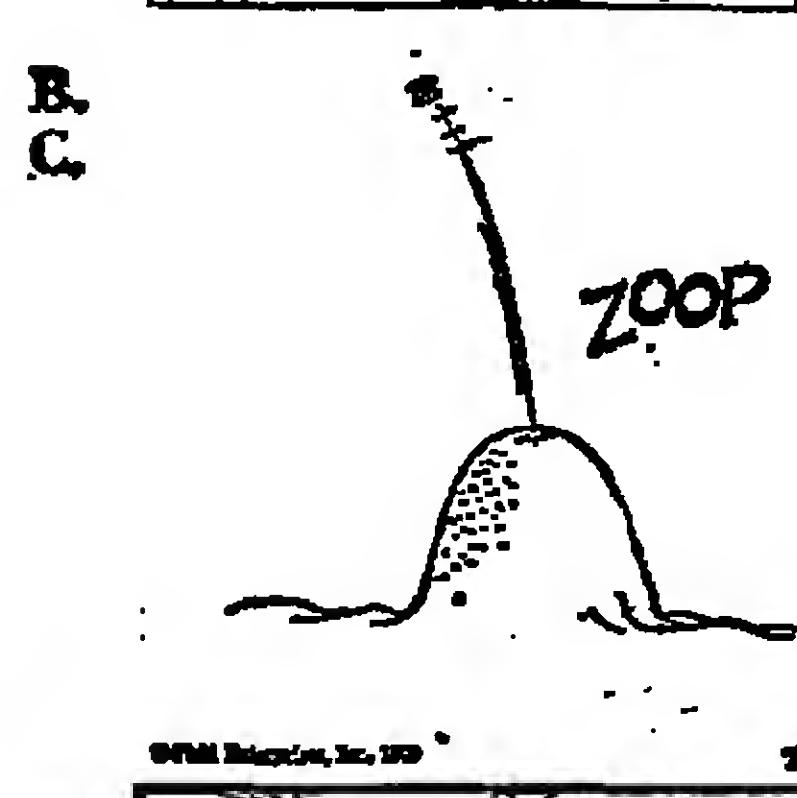
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BOOKS

SCIENTOLOGY: THE NEW RELIGION
By George Malko. Delacorte Press. 205 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HALFWAY through this mind-boggling book, in the middle of a discussion of affinity tone scales, black threatens splitting white energy, the planet Helathous, aircraft does implants and gorilla goals, George Malko pauses to observe: "Of course all this struck me, as being insane talk." Of course. Up to this point, Malko had been so stoically groping his way through the mystagogical smog of L. Ron Hubbard's mind that one wanted to scream at him. "But it's preposterous."

Since screaming at books is about as useful as voting in presidential elections, the tension grew until Malko chose to relieve it. One can thereafter endure the E-meters of Scientology, Alice games, Hayfiness processes, gradient scale drills, capping beams and opposition terminals—not to mention the eight dynamics, the 24 logics and the 58 axioms—with that same incredulous gaze one brings to the economic theories of Ezra Pound, or Wilhelm Reich's orgone energy accumulator, or the protocols of Zion, or the flying nun.

Malko, a freelance writer and film producer, tells us the whole inspiring story of L. Ron Hubbard, who rose from the lowly estate of a science-fiction novelist to become our first operating theta. Hubbard operates these days from a fleet of ships somewhere in the Mediterranean, seeking his previous incarnations with the help of the \$10,000 a week he receives as his 10 percent cut of the gross income of Scientology. His "theta" (Beingness) has been liberated because he got rid of the one basic "engram" (the sound impression a psychic trauma makes on our protoplasm), which "was received by the human race many, many centuries ago, and probably was a supersocial shot in the forehead, chest and stomach, incapacitating, and reducing the size and function of the pineal gland." Not to slight the "to forget" goal planted on him at the Helathous station: "some 38 to 43 million years ago."

I can't go on. Fortunately, Malko managed to do so, because 15 million people subscribe to Hubbard's fantasy. It's a church with a tax exemption, inside which the parishioners play games to free their theta bodies from their MEET (matter-energy-space-time) bodies. It offers a little bit of everything: Oriental reincarnation; psychoanalysis (talking out one's aberrations); scientific authority (E-meters to measure one's anxiety, tone scales to chart one's progress); fantasies of omnipotence; sci-fi romance (all that galactic gallivanting, those goal-implementing stations on other planets); utopia ("total freedom"), and Descartes (the

John Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times

U.S. Scientists Discover Giant Undersea Valley

PRINCETON, N. J. (UPI)—New evidence supporting the theory that the earth's surface is made of constantly shifting blocks or plates has been uncovered by a team of American oceanographers from Princeton University.

The team, in cooperation with the U.S. Navy, made the first detailed measurements in the Pacific Ocean of a sea floor feature known as a "triple junction," where three crystal plates adjust one another.

The group discovered an underwater valley larger than the Grand Canyon some 600 miles west of the Galapagos Island in the Pacific. The bottom of the 30-mile-long valley—the result of a triple junction—is beneath three miles of water and walls a mile and a half high rise above the valley floor.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East's overcall of one spade deprived North-South of their only available suit fit, and they were groping somewhat thereafter. North should have rebid two diamonds rather than two hearts, and South could then have tried two no-trump, reaching a playable part-score. As the bidding went, North disliked the idea of playing three clubs, and South ventured three no-trump because he disliked the idea of playing in a red suit.

The diamond queen was led, an unfortunate but natural choice, and South won with the ace in dummy. South thought it necessary to preserve an entry to his hand, but it would have been wiser to win with the king, take a diamond finesse, and attack spades. As it went the contract could have been defeated.

South attacked spades and East ducked twice. For want of anything better South continued spades, and East took three tricks in the suit. West had to make five discards, and had no trouble parting with two hearts and two diamonds. His last discard was a club, which was unwise. The position was then this:

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

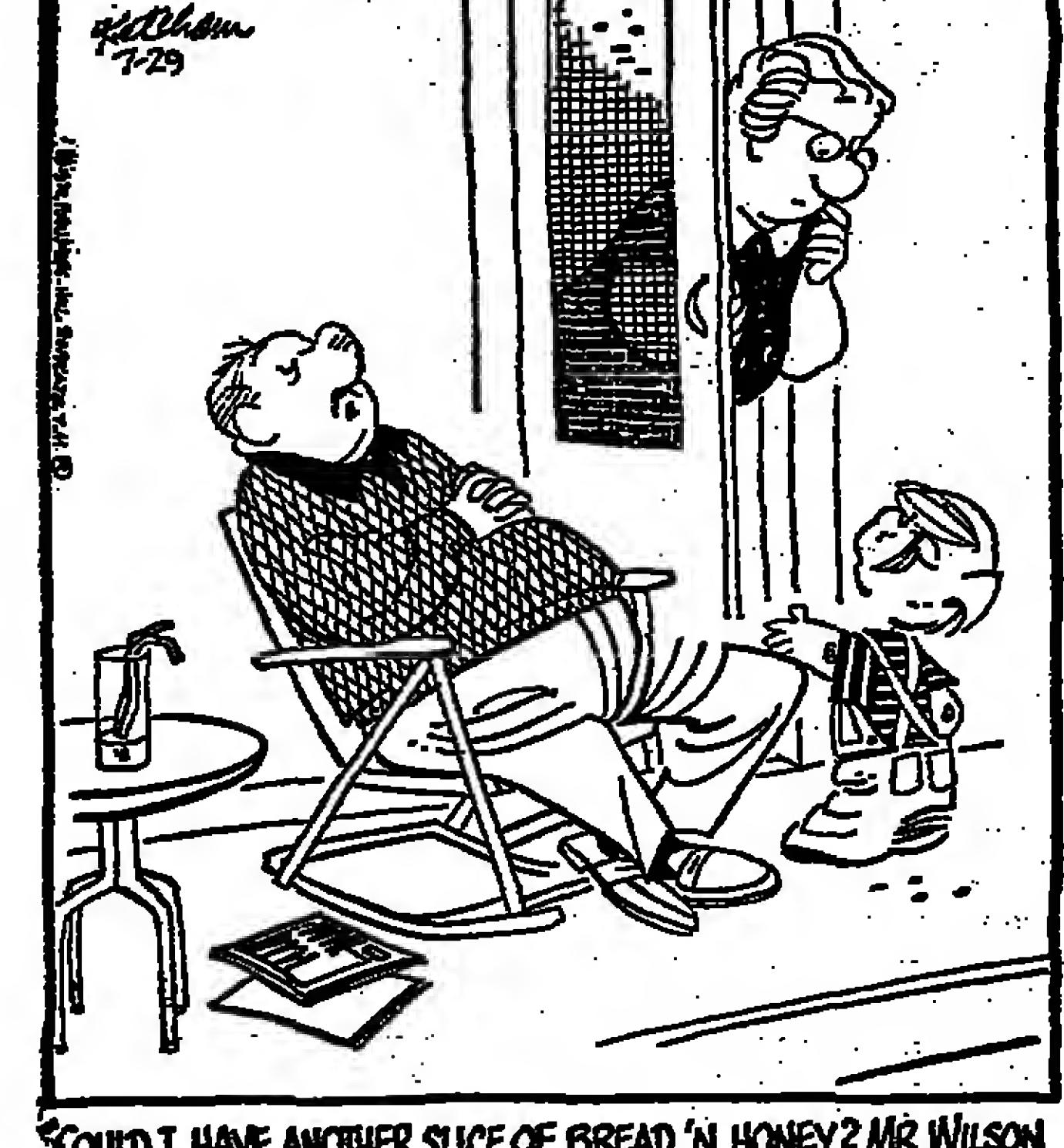
North	East	South	West
1 V	1 ♦	2 ♦	Pass
2 V	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

North	East	South	West
♦ AQ108	♦ K982		
♦ 1085	♦ —		
♦ —	♦ 643		
♦ —	♦ QJ9762	♦ 4	
♦ —	♦ Q842	♦ J107	
♦ —		♦ 1874	
♦ —		♦ 5	
♦ —		♦ K3	
♦ —		♦ AK9653	

DENNIS THE MENACE



COULD I HAVE ANOTHER SLICE OF BREAD 'N HONEY? MR. WILSON IS SITTIN' ON THE FIRST ONE AND I DON'T LIKE TO BOTHER HIM.

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD, INCORPORATED

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WIHSS

NOYOL

LENKEN

RIFUGE

THEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the SURPRISE WORD here

A

THEM

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: USURP MERGE FLABBY JESTER

Answer: Curiously influential around the watercourse—U.S. court—the GULF STREAM

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

ACROSS	45	— de combat
1	46	Hari
5	47	Trousers area
10	48	Re-echo
14	49	Dish: Fr.
15	50	Corncake
16	51	Western house
17	52	Forage crop
18	53	— of Cleves
19	54	Evergreens in Spain
20	55	Mountain in Thessaly
21	56	— Negative contraction of sorts
22	57	Ones, in Aberdeen
24	58	— of Cleves
25	59	Constantly
26	60	Veep middle
28	61	name
29	62	Uneven
30	63	Noun, in green mar
31	64	Skool
34	65	Valises
37	66	Causing concern
1	67	Enesco, for ex
40	68	River of Venezuela
41	69	Slleuth
42	70	Educated guess
44	71	Hol pollo
46	72	Relative of las sakes
47	73	Particular
48	74	Star
49	75	Swedish weight
50	76	Writer Jaffa
51	77	Part of SEATO
52	78	Dye
53	79	Princely family
56	80	Fish

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20				21					22	23		
				24					25			
26	27	28							29			
33									30	31		
36									32			
39				40					33			
42				43					44			
47	48	49							50			
54									55			
58									56			
61									57			

